

THE GRAPHIC

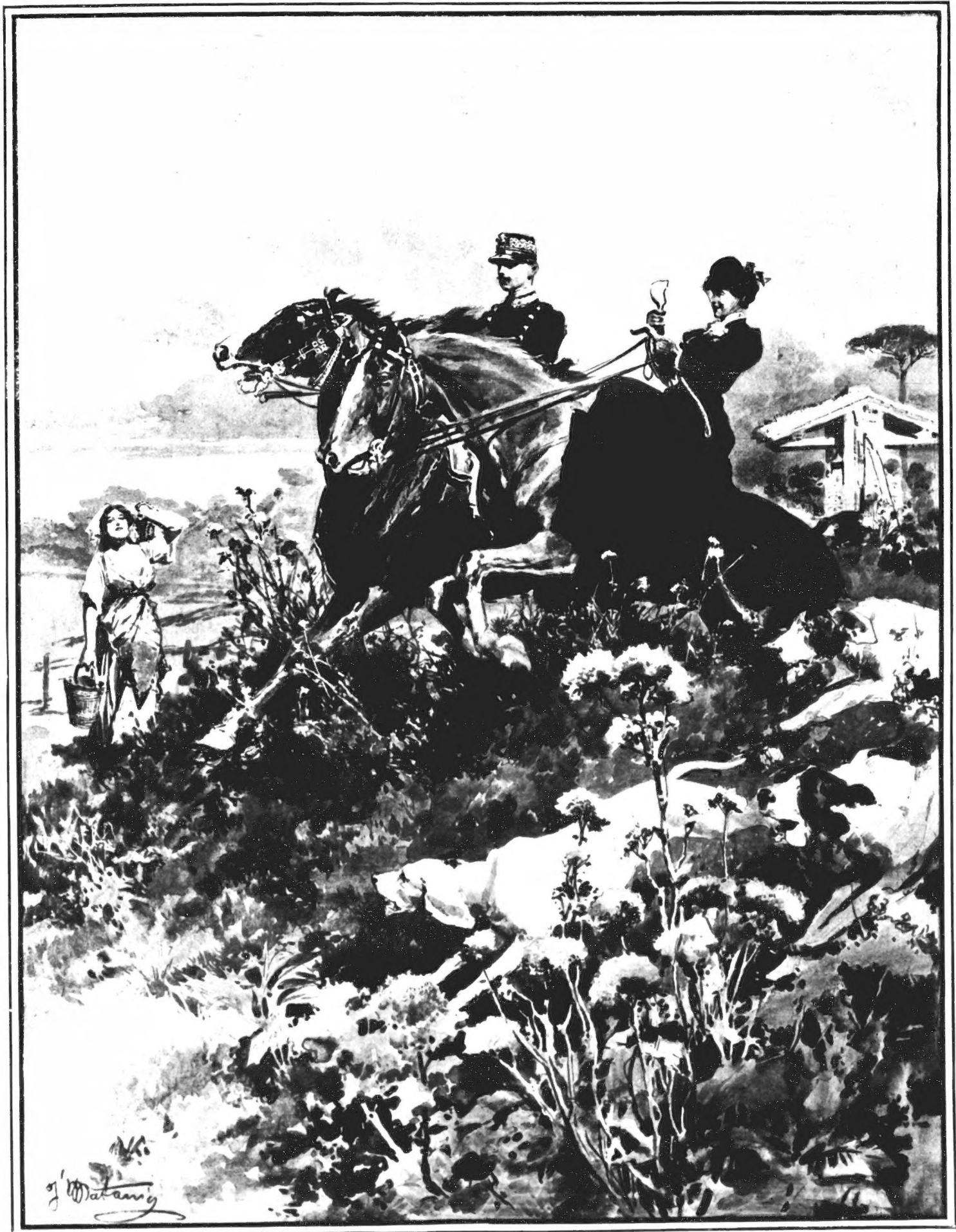
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1902

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT
"Lady Peel"

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DRAWN BY F. MATANIA

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY C. ABENIACAR

FOX-HUNTING NEAR ROME: PRINCESS HÉLÈNE, DUCHESS OF AOSTA, TAKING A WALL

Topics of the Week

IX years to come, when the historian deals with the Imperial epoch in the history of Britain, he will assuredly cite the last will and testament of Cecil Rhodes as the document which most strikingly and most intensely illustrates the spirit which animated the English people in those glorious days. He will say—it requires no gift of prophecy to anticipate his words—that it is small wonder that the Anglo-Saxon race did great things when they dreamt such colossal dreams, and when they brought to the service of their ideals so unselfish a devotion and so consummate a practical instinct. He will probably set this document, so far as its spirit is concerned, by the side of Harrington's "Oceana" and Milton's "Areopagitica," and will say that Greater Britain deserved its greatness through the unfaltering faith of its sons, who made an unparalleled Empire in the image of their own Imperial minds. It is, indeed, a stupendous testament. Where other men think of providing for their families and a few pet charities, or perhaps rise to some great, though limited, public endowment, Cecil Rhodes aimed at influencing nothing less than the main stream of world-history. The future of one of the greatest Universities, the future of a gigantic colony, the future of the Anglo-Saxon race, and, finally, the hegemony of the world, are the things with which he sought to deal in the disposal of his great fortune, and to deal with which he toiled and strove throughout a singularly tenacious and audacious life. If Cecil Rhodes in his "greatly daring" is the type of what we must still call the Victorian Anglo-Saxons, then, indeed, is the secret of their world predominance laid bare. Nor is this will merely the work of a dreamer whose dreams were the leisured luxury of a life on which other interests held a first charge. It is characteristic of the man himself, a sort of projection into the illimitable future of activities which the sardonic accidents of his own life doomed to an early extinction. For these things he worked within the narrow span of years that were allotted to him, and with the same strange mixture of idealism and practical genius. How far his scheme will succeed it is impossible to say, but there is no denying its boldness in conception and its shrewdness in detail. The idea is to create, or rather to develop, a race of men like himself, whose "moral force of character and instinct to lead" will be nurtured in the heart of British culture, and who, on a basis of Anglo-Saxon idealism, will be led "to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." Year by year, if this scheme is a success, the University of Oxford will send out to every corner of the Anglo-Saxon world scores of masterful spirits in whom the dreams of Cecil Rhodes will live again. It is a wonderful conception, and even if it fail it will remain a monument of Imperial striving—a fitting legend to hallow the tomb in the rocky recesses of the "View of the World," where its author now sleeps in the lonely grandeur his great soul loved.

Public Opinion on the Education Bill.

THE Government Education Bill has been, on the whole, well received by the public. The advantage of obtaining one authority in each locality to deal with educational questions appeals to practical men without distinction of party, and the authority proposed by the Government—a committee of the County Council—is generally recognised as the best that could be created. There are, it is true, a few enthusiasts for School Boards who believe that no set of men are competent to do any public work unless they have passed through the ordeal of a popular election. That delusion, however, is happily less common than it was twenty years ago. The majority of Englishmen have come to realise that elections are a means to an end, not an end in themselves, and that they are not always even a good means. Popular election presupposes that the majority of people in each electoral district will take some intelligent interest in the issue submitted to their judgment. But in most School Board elections the majority of the electors show, by staying away from the poll, that they take no interest at all. It is, therefore, better to get rid of the farce of election altogether, and to impose upon the County Council in each County or County Borough the duty of appointing an educational authority. The weakest point of the Bill, by universal agreement, is the clause which makes it optional to a County Council to decline their duty, so far as elementary education is concerned. Elementary education is the most important matter for a public authority to deal with, because secondary education is already, to a large extent, provided for by private enterprise and by endowed schools. If, therefore, the County Councils may decline the duty of supervising elementary education, the main purpose of the Bill, in such Counties or County Boroughs will be defeated. On this point public opinion has expressed itself so strongly that there can be

little doubt that the clause will be dropped. If this be done, there is every prospect that the Bill will become law in the course of the present session. It will not, of course, at once effect a revolution in our educational system—fortunately this country is not governed by a series of revolutions—but it will prepare the way for the gradual improvement which can only be effected by efficient teachers working under a well-planned system.

The Rebuilding of South Africa

WHETHER the latest estimate of the Boer fighting forces be accurate or inaccurate, it is indisputable that the work of reconstructing South African society on more stable foundations goes on steadily. All reports agree on that point, however much they may differ on others. To take the gold-mining industry alone, it should not be very long before the Rand yields as much as it did before war brought the mines to a standstill. The Kimberley diamond fields have, for some time, recovered their former prosperity, and there is no longer the slightest fear that the Coronation demand for brilliants of the finest water will exceed the supply. Yet more full of promise is the fact, that the native miners, who trekkel home when the two white races began fighting, are already returning in thousands to both scenes of industrial activity. They evidently put faith in Lord Milner's promises of kindly treatment, and liberal remuneration; it was their terror that their old tyrants would win victory that made them fly from Johannesburg. In the Orange River Colony, now largely freed from Boer raiders, agriculture and farming generally are well in hand, and it seems almost certain that a large measure of success will attend the High Commissioner's endeavour to establish British military settlements of an ultimately self-supporting character. It reads oddly to see an invitation to commercial clerks to enlist for one year or for the rest of the war, as the case may be, not as soldiers, but to do service with their pens. This offer is, perhaps, the most convincing proof of all as to the satisfactory progress of rehabilitation. It is true that preference will be given to qualified retired soldiers, but they, like the others, are to devote themselves to the work of the desk, in whatever capacity they may be most fit for. We doubt whether the annals of the British Army make mention of any previous enlistment of quasi-military clerks on soldiers' rations and drawing soldiers' rates of pay.

Coronation Preparations

IT will not be the fault of His Majesty's lieges if the celebration of his enthronement falls short in grandeur or universality of decoration. Throughout the entire community, the one desire is to surpass all previous accomplishment on similar occasions. It would be endless work to attempt to specify in detail the almost innumerable projects already put forward. Some few border, it is true, on the grotesque, while in other cases there seems more of a desire to benefit some charitable or other local institution, than to do honour to the Coronation of King Edward. But taking the proposals *en bloc*, even the cynical must admit that they are of an eminently practicable kind, as befits a nation which is nothing if not practical. The flashing of bonfires, from hill to hill, which was such a success in Jubilee year, is to be repeated, we are glad to hear, on a much enlarged scale. It is an ancient and thoroughly British form of testifying national rejoicing, and if accompanied by firework displays, all the better. The review of the Boys' Brigades, in Hyde Park, promises to be one of the most popular novelties; to the best of our recollection, this martial parade of drilled juveniles is quite a new departure. A Thames pageant of a remarkable character is said to be in civic conception, and a fine effect it would have if all the bridges, and all the great buildings on both banks, were made gay with bright bunting. There are some Jeremiahs who prophetically groan that the street decorations will be lacking in good taste and in harmony if left to individual householders. Much insistence is laid, by these croakers, on the burning need for "uniformity of design." That is, no doubt, a most excellent thing when not carried to monotony of general effect; but we feel entire confidence that Londoners will rise to the level of the occasion, in taste as in munificence, and that when foreign visitors return home they will have to admit that the British metropolis can be made amenable to artistic decoration. To turn for a moment from decorations pure and simple to the innumerable stands which will be erected, the deplorable catastrophe at Glasgow should serve as a warning to the London County Council that none but staging of the strongest possible construction should be passed for public use. Nor should the recent accident at a wedding, when a drawing-room balcony gave way and precipitated a number of people into the street, be forgotten. The general construction of these semi-ornamental balconies is flimsy in the extreme.

The Bystander

"Stand by."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE

By J. ASHBY-STERRY

THE new Thames weir at Penton Hook—or, Penty Hook, as it is called by the dwellers on the banks between Staines and Chertsey—reminds one, in looking at the picture in the *Daily Graphic*, of the smaller of the covered bridges at Lucerne. I mean the one with the weather-washed and almost invisible paintings of the "Dance of Death." I have not been to Lucerne for some years, but I believe the aforesaid bridge is still in existence. The roof above the new structure is quite a fresh feature in Thames weirs. The old weir, it may be remembered, is described by Albert Smith—who, being a native of Chertsey, knew the whole of the surrounding country intimately—in "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury." It was here, on a wild winter night, that Jack Johnson and his disreputable cousin Morris were carried over the weir in a water-logged punt, and only just escaped drowning by being stranded on an eyot at the entrance to the Abbey River. Years ago I knew every inch of the Hook and the Abbey River, and have had many adventures in the vicinity. I have often shot the weir, which was an easy enough thing to do in summer-time, if you knew the geography of the place and kept a good look out, and I can recall once being stranded on a shallow just below the fall with a young damsel, who, fortunately, kept very cool, or our boat would have been upset, and we should have both been carried away by the stream. I recollect, too, once in the best of all good company, exploring the Abbey River one lovely moonlight summer night; I mind me of a song that mingled sweetly with the plaintive music of the distant weir, and I remember—but, stay, if the "Bystander" is going to record all his reminiscences of Penton Hook, he will require a whole number of THE GRAPHIC copiously illustrated. Let us, therefore, be serious, and attend to business.

It seems strange that the first notions of reform in the rebuilding of London should come from the neighbourhood of the New Cut. It is nevertheless true. The New Cut, and the surroundings of "Queen Victoria's Own Theatre," has been so little counted on as a centre of sweetness and light or artistic refinement that it is about the very last place in London where we should think of looking for any reasonable form of building. But it happens that a large plot of ground hereabouts, closely covered with a dilapidated and inferior class of houses, has recently fallen into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and they have determined to do the right thing. The whole area is to be cleared, and rows of cottages of reasonable dimensions, with gardens, erected thereon. There will also be tree-planted open spaces and playgrounds for children. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are sincerely to be congratulated on inaugurating so good a work, and it is sincerely to be hoped so excellent an example may be extensively followed. The light and air of London—and, as a necessary consequence, its health—has recently been threatened by the erection of lofty buildings and the suppression of open spaces. If this is allowed to continue, it will become very serious.

We really cannot afford nowadays to give up a foot of open space in London. And yet this is being continually done. Even churchyards have been sacrilegiously sacrificed to satisfy the greed of the modern builder and "improver," while the few open spaces we have left are effectually ruined by the gigantic buildings with which they are surrounded. The late Baron Grant did good work when he demolished a filthy slum at Kensington and converted it into a small park. This space of ground should have been secured to the public for ever. Unfortunately it was not, and it is now covered with houses. Here I see a good opportunity for some of our many millionaires to expend a little of their superfluous cash. Let them select some of the worst slums they can find in London, buy them, clear away all the houses and convert the space into gardens and recreation grounds, and devote them to the benefit of the public. Let the garden bear the name of the donor and he would be immortalised.

The other morning I spent a happy half-hour in King William Street—being rather busier than usual—in watching the fascinating operations of the steam crane at the new buildings at Charing Cross Hospital and wondering at the ease with which it does its work. The facility with which it handled vast, ponderous blocks of stone, the light-hearted manner it treated gigantic iron girders, and the way it regarded a cartload of bricks as a mere bagatelle, filled me with amazement. Not only did it treat all these heavy weights as airy nothings, but it managed to deposit them in exactly the place required with the most unerring accuracy. And then I bethought me that a steam crane of more modest proportions might be adopted for domestic purposes. How invaluable it would be for moving house! Everyone knows on such occasions that the principal damage is done to your furniture in carrying it upstairs, when you invariably find in addition that several balustrades are carried away and many long grooves of plaster ploughed out of the walls. With the domestic steam crane all this would be avoided. You would simply have to take the windows out of the front of your house, label your goods for the floor of their destination and your move would be speedily accomplished.

Perhaps the most annoying of the many annoyances that we are subjected to by the post is the lithographed letter. A written letter you can cope with and a printed circular you can put up with, but a document that pretends to be the first when it really is the second is not to be tolerated. Do the senders of such missives imagine for a moment that the recipients of the same are deceived? I should think not, and if not why is lithography used? It is a great pity some excellent charities use this means in soliciting subscriptions, because I know many generous and well-disposed people invariably make a point of putting a lithographed letter in the fire directly it arrives.

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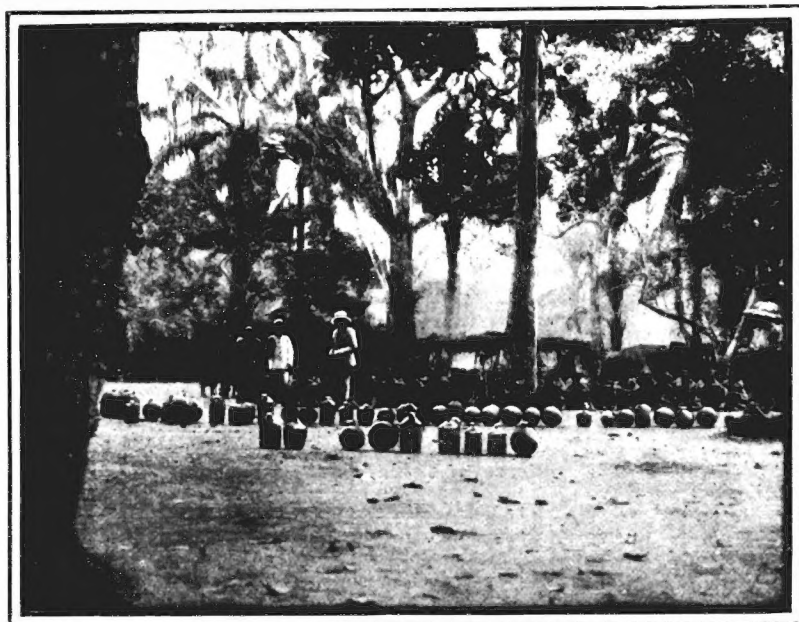
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WATER FOR THE COLUMN AT AKAR, OIBIO

Great difficulty was experienced at Akar, in the Oibio country, by Column No. 3, under Major Venour, in procuring water, which had to be brought two or three miles daily. Villagers, however, brought jars of water as a "dash" or present to show their good intentions. Our other illus-



A TRADER'S CANOE IN A CREEK

tration shows a trader's canoe come up to change biscuits and cloths for palm oil and palm kernels, which form the great wealth of the country. Our photographs are by a British officer

THE ARO EXPEDITION: WITH NO. 3 COLUMN

The Opera Season

As we are now within a month of the opening of the opera season, matters are very busy at Covent Garden, for the whole house is being redecorated and refurnished, and a week or two hence the stage hands will assemble for scenery and light-up rehearsals. Also, as we have already intimated, there are several additions to the company. Among the fresh engagements is that of Mr. Ffrangcon

Davies, while, also, Miss Garden, a new Scottish soprano, who has been singing in *Louise* at the Paris Opéra Comique, has been retained. Miss Garden has been trained in Paris, and has for the past twelve months been a member there of MM. Carré and Messager's company, but this will be her Covent Garden debut.

The most important addition to the season's arrangements, however, lies in a new opera by Mr. Herbert Bunning, for the pro-

duction of which it is hoped that time will be found during the coming season. The opera is written to a French libretto by M. Béringier, based upon Mr. Anthony Hope's novel, "The Heart of the Princess Osra," and if the work is produced at Covent Garden this season, the part of the Princess, who, during a portion of the time, masquerades in boy's attire, will, it is understood, be played by Miss Garden. Mr. Bunning, the composer, was for some time the conductor at the Prince of Wales's and other



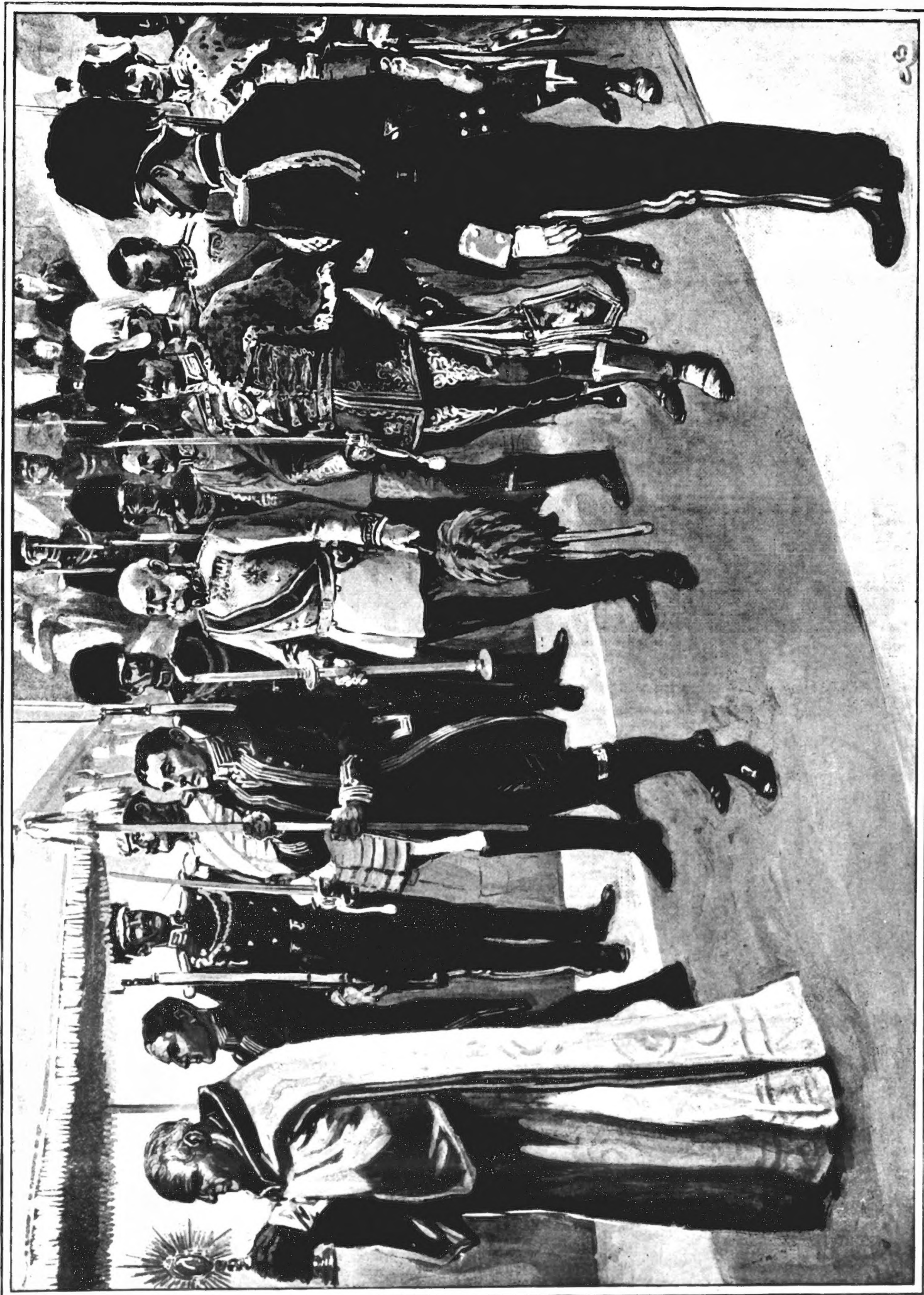
DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

After three days' fighting at Akar against the Oibio tribe, a captured thief volunteered to bring in the villagers who were still resisting. He was released on taking an oath, which is considered the most binding that it is possible to take—if this oath is broken, a tribesman who has taken it, believes that he will die. The administration of the oath was curious. Hairs of the man's beard were cut off and placed

with pieces of his thumb nails and part of his loin cloth in paper. He then licked the paper three times to complete the compact. The officer seated on the left of our illustration is Major Venour, D.S.O., commanding Column No. 3.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A BRITISH OFFICER

WITH COLUMN NO. 3 OF THE ARO EXPEDITION: A NATIVE TAKING A SOLEMN OATH



DRAWN BY GORDON BROWNE, R.I.

At the Austrian Court, Easter is celebrated with much pomp and ceremony, the Emperor, all the Archbishops, Ministers and high officials taking part in a religious procession, in which the Host is carried
AN EASTER CEREMONY AT THE IMPERIAL COURT, VIENNA

FROM A SKETCH BY E. SCHLÖGL

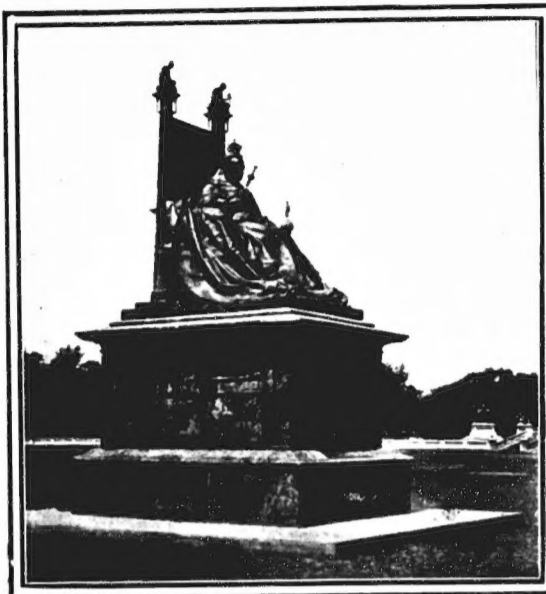
theatres. He studied in Italy, and has already written several works for the concert room, amongst other things a Village Suite, which was given at the Crystal Palace in 1896, and delighted everybody by its melodious prettiness; an overture for the Philharmonic Society, and a Scena which was sung many years ago by the late Mr. Oudin. He also is the author of two Symphonic Poems, a Rhapsody for orchestra, a String Quartet, and a hitherto unperformed opera, *The Last Days of Pompeii*. It is almost impossible to obtain an adequate English cast for this opera, particularly as the tenor part demands not only a first-rate singer, but an experienced actor. Accordingly, the opera will be played in French, and the part of the tenor hero will fall to M. Maréchal, one of the leading tenors of the Opéra Comique, and who had already been engaged for the season. Other parts will, it is anticipated, be undertaken by M. Seveilhac, M. Gilibert, and M. Plançon.

We dealt at length last week with the production of *Merrie England* at the Savoy, so there is no occasion to say more now of Captain Basil Hood and Mr. Edward German's work beyond a brief reference to the illustration below. This shows that indefatigable comedian, Mr. Walter Passmore, in the character of Walter Wilkins, a player in Shakespeare's company. No small burden rests on Mr. Passmore's shoulders in each new Savoy production, and he never fails to score a fresh success. He is here singing his clever "fish" song after his immersion in the river at Windsor, and this song is not only one of the most amusing things in the opera, but quite one of the cleverest songs of recent years.

Cecil Rhodes's Last Resting-Place

By A. DAVIS

THE Matoppos Hills, on whose ramparts the remains of Rhodesia's founder and South Africa's one "big man" are to be laid, are a range of great bouldery hills situate some twenty miles south east of Bulawayo. Their character, though essentially South African in frequency of occurrence, is distinguished from that of others of their type by their massive extent and wild splendour. Though really of no considerable altitude from the bush veld at their base, they yield the impression of Nature's vastness, eccentricity, and enduring strength to an impressive degree by their conformation and "build." In the bulk they may be described as a great sea of billowy granite, in parts overlaid with soil yielding substance for vegetation of a semi-tropical growth. But the hills are better known for the picturesquely weird appearance of the greater portion of their summits. It is as if a colossal tip-cart loaded with boulders of granite of all shapes and sizes, from stones as big as a cottage to those of the dimensions of the Royal Exchange, had dumped its



The Viceroy last month unveiled the statue of Queen Victoria, by Mr. George Frampton, R.A., which has been erected in Calcutta, in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, all the high officials, and an immense throng of natives. Our photograph is by F. Kapp and Co.

THE NEW STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA AT CALCUTTA

load on the soil and repeated this feat over miles of ground, each heap from 500 to 1,000 feet high, until a vast extent of towering peaks and stony mounds had been raised. Allow a further flight of imagination and depict the interior crevices of these great bouldery tumuli filled with light sandy and some alluvial soil, leaving the great boulders resting in all positions on the apexes of the peaks and along their flanks, with a semi-tropical vegetation springing between the interstices and scattered in the patches of soil, and a very fair impression will be gained of the general character of the Matoppos. Due to this apparently disordered construction, the hills abound in great precipices, deep and enclosed valleys, great cavities and caverns penetrating in all directions, stones of all conceivable shapes poised where the hypothetical "tip-cart" had hurled them, some towering high in the heavens others finely balanced on the summits, and in some notable instances attached to the precipitous sides, appearing from below as if the first gust of wind would loose them.

It is amid these surroundings, at a place called the World's View, that the remains of the Right Hon. Cecil John Rhodes will be interned. As set out by him in his remarkable will, "I admire the grandeur and loneliness of the Matoppos in Rhodesia, and I therefore desire to be buried on the hill I used to visit and which I called the 'View of the World,' in a square to be cut out in the rock on the top of the hill, covered with a plain brass plate, with these words thereon:—'Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes.'" The World's View, as it is locally termed, is the edge of the range, some eight miles from the great dam now being completed by order of the departed statesman for the purpose of irrigation. This dam commands a long stretch of valley, and near by a fine hotel has been built to accommodate visitors from Bulawayo and other parts. The scene from the World's View is considered as fine a spectacle as can be met in South Africa, and unique in its character throughout the world. As described by a visitor:—"Purple in the glow of the setting sun, their rugged excrescences picked out in rich orange, the stretch of Matoppos looks like a glimpse of fairyland. The scene is rendered more impressive by the deepening gloom elsewhere, the occasional laughter of natives echoing from distant kraals, and the tinkling of ox-bells in the valley below."

The selection of this spot as his last resting-place gives a glimpse of Cecil Rhodes's inner soul. Greatly contrary to the conclusions of his enemies and detractors, Cecil Rhodes, as revealed in death, was neither a mere vulgar capitalist, an emotionless materialist, nor a callous expansionist for ambition's sake. He has been described in such terms by many posing as authorities in the past. By the terms and tenor of his will the man is finally classed. Amid the many striking evidences of his patriotism, of his unselfishness and his intellectual greatness, this desire to be buried in the distant Matoppos is supremely significant. He might have chosen Cape Town, the capital of the Cape Colony, where are the trappings and surroundings of Government power and the material for great public homage; the city of his residence and the principal scene of his activities. He might have chosen Kimberley, a town that would have enthusiastically welcomed his remains and reared a costly mausoleum to his memory. He could have commanded a tomb in Great Britain's great metropolis, among the famous names of the past. But he chose the Matoppos. His great spirit craved a boundless view. His hatred of cant and of mere display made him set but slight store on worldly honours. His truly reverent and idealistic spirit made him a lover of nature in its wildest flight, and his sense of proportion, and the love of a father for his child, inclined him to Rhodesia. Hence, to Rhodesia is given this honour of providing his resting-place, and that colony will treasure its priceless possession above all gold mines and above all future possessions.

The illustrations given were taken on the spot, and are typical of the peculiar formation of the Matoppos, though the splendid disorder of the great granite hills is still to be adequately depicted.



"MERRIE ENGLAND" AT THE SAVOY: THE MUMMER WILKINS SINGING HIS "FISH" SONG AFTER BEING THROWN INTO THE THAMES

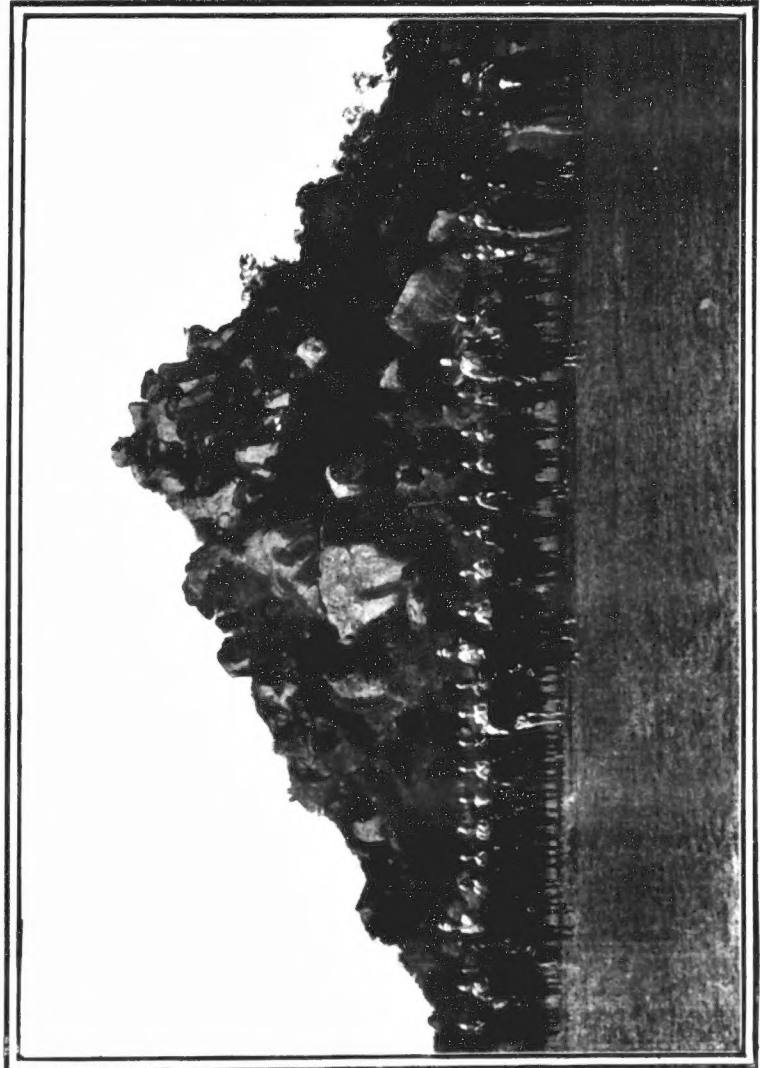
DRAWN BY F. B. HICKLING



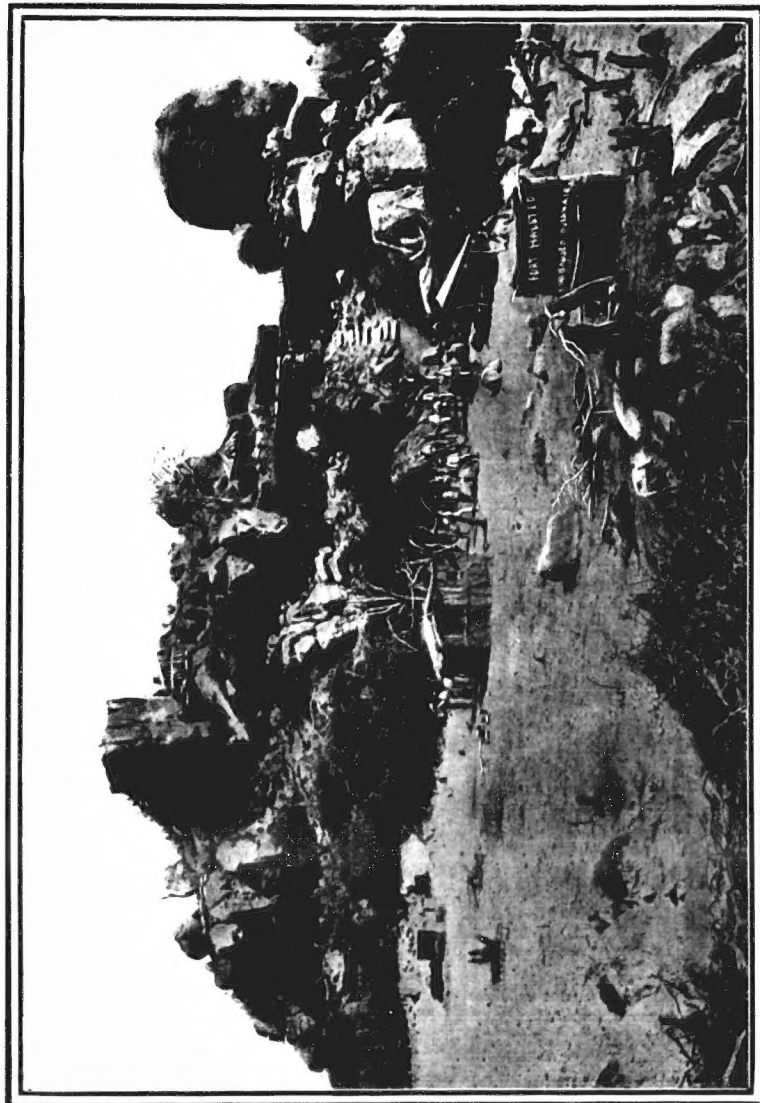
A NATURAL FORT



THE MANGWE PASS



A KOPJE



CHARACTERISTIC BOULDERS AT FORT HALSTEAD

SCENES IN THE MATOPPO HILLS, THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF MR. CECIL RHODES



The Boer Commandant Vilonel offered to enrol a number of prisoners as Burger Scouts. The offer was accepted, and now there are 4,000 of these men serving as "National Scouts." The photograph, which is by C. Dickinson, Klerksdorp, represents a detachment of the Scouts at that place

BOERS WHO ARE TIRED OF THE WAR: A BODY OF NATIONAL SCOUTS



A military tattoo took place at the Agricultural Grounds, Moore Park, Sydney, on February 14, with the object of raising funds to provide comforts for the troops of the first Commonwealth contingent proceeding to South Africa. The display was a great success, about 150*l.* being raised. Our illustration depicts a blockhouse, supposed to be occupied by Boers, which was attacked in a cautious manner, the

men taking every advantage of cover. Mines were laid about and in the blockhouse to represent exploding shells, which were fired by means of electric wires by the miners, giving a striking effect. After a loud explosion the troops rushed the blockhouse. The infantry were supported by the Royal Australian Artillery from the surrounding hills

REALISTIC SHAM WARFARE: RAISING FUNDS FOR COMFORTS FOR THE FIRST COMMONWEALTH CONTINGENT AT SYDNEY

FROM A SKETCH BY FRED LEIST



"He drew towards him a newspaper, and with a pencil made a little drawing on the margin. The design was made in three strokes. It was not unlike a Greek cross. Deulin threw the paper across the table. 'You know that man?' 'I do not know his name,' replied Cartoner. 'No; no one knows that,' replied Deulin."

THE VULTURES

A STORY OF 1881

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. Illustrated by W. HATHERELL, R.I.

CHAPTER XXI.

A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING

MARTIN led the way without speaking. He opened the door with a key, and passed through first. The garden was dark; for the trees in it had grown to a great height, and, protected as they were from the wild winds that sweep across the central plain of Europe, they had not shed their leaves.

A few lights twinkled through the branches from the direction of the house, and the shape of the large conservatory was dimly outlined, as though there were blinds within, partially covering the glass.

"Yes," said Martin, carefully closing the door behind him. "You find me in sole possession. My father and sister have gone to a reception; a semi-political affair at which they are compelled to put in an appearance. It only began at half-past nine. They will not be home till midnight. Mind those branches, Cartoner! You will come in, of course."

And he hurried on again to open the next door.

"Thank you, for a few minutes," answered Deulin, and seeing a movement of dissent on Cartoner's part, he laid his hand on his arm.

"It is better," he said, in an undertone. "It will put them completely off the scent. There are sure to be more than two in it."

So, reluctantly, Cartoner followed Martin into the Bukaty Palace, for the first time.

"Come," said the young Prince, "into the drawing-room. I see they have left the lights on there."

He pushed open the door of the long, bare room, and stood aside to allow his guests to pass.

"Holloa!" he exclaimed, an instant later, following them into the room.

At the far end of it, where two large folding doors opened on to the conservatory, half turning to see who came, stood Wanda. She had some flowers in her hand, which she had just taken from her dress.

"Back again already?" asked Martin, in surprise.

[Copyright, 1902, by H. S. Scott, in the United States of America.]

"Yes," answered Wanda. "There were some people there he did not want to meet, so we came away again at once."

"But I thought they could not possibly be there."

"They got there," answered Wanda, "by some ill chance, from Petersburg, just in time."

And as she spoke she shook hands with Cartoner.

"It is not such an ill chance after all," said Deulin, "since it gives us the opportunity of seeing you. Where is your father?"

"He is in his study."

"I rather want to see him," said Deulin, looking at Martin.

"Come along, then," was the answer. "He will be glad to see you. It will cheer him up."

And Wanda and Cartoner were left alone. It had all come about quickly and simply—so much quicker and simpler than human plans, are the plans of Heaven.

Wanda, still standing in the doorway of the conservatory, of which the warm, scented air swept out past her into the great room, watched her brother and Deulin go and close the door behind them. She turned to Cartoner with a smile as if about to speak; but she saw his face, and she said nothing, and her own slowly grew grave.

He came towards her, upright, and still and thoughtful. She did not look at him, but past him towards the closed door. He only looked at her with quiet, remembering eyes. Then he went straight to the point, as was his habit.

"I was wrong," he said, "when I said that Fate could be hampered by action. Nothing can hamper it. For Fate has brought me here again."

He stood before her, and the attitude in some way conveyed that by the word "here" he only thought and meant, near to her. There was a strange look in her eyes of suspense and fear, and something else which needs no telling to such as have seen it, and cannot be conveyed in words to those who have not.

"A clear understanding," he said, abruptly, recalling her own words. "That is your creed."

She gave a little nod, and still looked past him towards the door with deep, submissive eyes. One would have

thought that she had done something wrong which was being brought home to her. Explain the thought, who can!

"I made another mistake," he said. "Have been acting on it for years. I thought that a career was everything. I dreamt, I suppose, of an Embassy—of a viceroyalty, perhaps—when I was quite young, and thought the world was easy to conquer. All that . . . vanished when I saw you. If it comes, well and good. I should like it. Not for my own sake."

She made a little movement, and her eyelids flickered. Ah! that clear understanding which poor humanity cannot put into words.

"If it doesn't come"—he paused, and snapped the finger and thumb that hung quiescent at his side—"well and good. I shall have lived. I shall have known what life is meant to be. I shall have been the happiest man in the world."

He spoke slowly in his gently abrupt way. Practice in a difficult profession had taught him to weigh every word he uttered. He had never been known to say more than he meant.

"There never has been anybody else," he continued. "All that side of life was quite blank. The world was empty until you came and filled it, at Lady Orley's, that afternoon. I had come half round the world—you had come across Europe. And Fate had fixed that I should meet you there. At first I did not believe. I thought it was a mistake—that we should drift apart again. Then came my orders to leave for Warsaw. I knew then that you would inevitably return. Still I tried to get out of it—fought against it—tried to avoid you. And you know what it all came to."

She nodded again, and still did not meet his eyes. She had not spoken to him since he entered the room.

"There never can be anybody else," he said. "How could there be?"

And the abrupt laugh that followed the question made her catch her breath. She had, then, the knowledge given to so few, that so far as this one fellow-creature was concerned she was the whole earth—that he was thrusting

upon her the greatest responsibility that the soul can carry. For to love is difficult as it is rare, but to be worthy of love is infinitely harder.

"I knew from the first," he continued, "that there is no hope. Whichever way we turn there is no hope. I can spare you the task of telling me that."

She turned her eyes to his at last.

"You knew?" she asked, speaking for the first time.

"I know the history of Poland," he said quietly. "The country must have your father—your father needs you. I could not ask you to give up Poland—you know that."

They stood in silence for a few moments. They had had so little time together that they must needs have learnt to understand each other in absence. The friendship that grows in absence and the love that comes to life between two people who are apart, are the love and friendship which raise men to such heights as human nature is permitted to attain.

"If you asked me," said Wanda, at length, with an illegible smile—"I should do it."

"And if I asked you I should not love you. If you loved me, you would one day cease to do so; for you would remember what I had asked you. There would be a sort of flaw, and you would discover it—and that would be the end."

"Is it so delicate as that?" she asked.

"It is the frailest thing in the world—and the strongest," he answered, with his thoughtful smile. "It is a very delicate sort of—thought, which is given to two people to take care of. And they never seem to succeed in keeping it even passably intact—and not one couple in a million carry it through life unhurt. And the injuries never come from the outer world, but from themselves."

"Where did you learn all that?" she asked, looking at him with her shrewd, smiling eyes.

"You taught me."

"But you have a terribly high ideal."

"Yes."

"Are you sure you do not expect the impossible?"

"Quite."

She shook her head doubtfully.

"Are you sure you will never have to compromise? All the world compromises."

"With its conscience," said Cartoner. "And look at the result."

"Then you are good," she returned, looking at him with a speculative gravity, "as well as concise—and rather masterful."

"It is clear," he said, "that a man who persuades a woman to marry against her inclination, or her conviction, or her conscience, is seeking her unhappiness and his own. Ah!" she cried. "But you ask for a great deal."

"I ask for love."

"And," she said, going past that question, "no obstacles."

"No obstacles that both could not conscientiously face and set aside."

"And if one such object—quite a small one—should be found?"

"Then they must be content with love alone."

Wanda turned from him, and fell into thought for some moments. They seemed to be feeling their way forward on that difficult road where so many hasten and such numbers fall.

"You have a way," she said, "of putting into words—so few words—what others only half think, and do not half attempt to act up to. If they did—there would, perhaps, be no marriages."

"There would be no unhappy ones," said Cartoner.

"And it is better to be content with love alone?"

"Content," was his sole answer.

Again she thought in silence for quite a long time, although their moments were so few. A clock on the mantelpiece struck half-past ten. Cartoner had bidden Joseph P. Mangles good-night only half an hour earlier, and his life had been in peril—he had been down to the depths and up to the heights since then. When the gods arrive they act quickly.

"So that is your creed," she said, at length. "And there is no compromise?"

"None," he answered.

And she smiled suddenly at the monosyllabic reply. She had had to deal with men of no compromise more than the majority of villa-dwelling women have the opportunity of doing, and she knew, perhaps, that such are the backbone of human nature.

"Ah!" she said, with a quick sigh, as she turned and looked down the length of the long, lamplit room. "You are strong—you are strong for two."

He shook his head in negation, for he knew that hers was that fine steely strength of women which endures a strain all through a lifetime, of which the world knows nothing. Then acting up to her own creed of seeking always the clear understanding she returned to the point they had left untouched.

"And if two people had between them," she suggested, wonderingly, "that with which you say they might be content—if they had it, and were sure they had it, and had with it a perfect trust in each other—but knew that they could never have more, could they be happy?"

"They could be happier than nearly everybody else in the world," he answered.

"And if they had to go on all their lives—and if one lived in London and the other in Warsaw—Warsaw?"

"They could still be happy."

"If she—alone at one end of Europe—" asked Wanda, with her worldly-wise searching into detail, "if she saw

slowly vanishing those small attractions which belong to youth; for which he might care, perhaps?"

"She could still be happy."

"And he? If he experienced a check in his career, or had some misfortune, and felt lonely and disappointed—and there was no one near to—to take care of him?"

"He could still be happy—if—"

"If—?"

"If he knew that she loved him," replied Cartoner, slowly.

Wanda turned and looked at him with an odd little laugh; and there were tears in her eyes.

"Oh! you may know that," she said, suddenly descending from the uncertain heights of generality. "You may be quite sure of that. If that is what you want."

"That is what I want."

As he spoke he took her hand, and slowly raised it to his lips. She looked at his bent head, and when her eyes rested on the grey hairs at his temples, they lighted suddenly with a gleam which was strangely protecting and dimly maternal.

"I want you to go away from Warsaw," she said. "I would rather you went even if you say—that you are afraid to stay."

"I cannot say that."

"Besides," she added, with her head held high, "they would not believe you, if you did."

"I promise you," he answered, "not to run any risks; to take every care. But we must not see each other. I may have to go away without seeing you."

She gave a little nod of comprehension, and held her lips between her teeth. She was looking towards the door; for she had heard voices in that direction.

"I should like," she said, "to make you a promise in return. It would give me great satisfaction. Some day you may, perhaps, be glad to remember it."

The voices were approaching. It was Deulin's voice, and he seemed to be speaking unnecessarily loudly.

"I promise you," said Wanda, with unfathomable eyes, "never to marry anybody else."

And the door opened, giving admittance to Deulin, who was laughing and talking. He came forward looking, not at Wanda and Cartoner, but at the clock.

"To your tents, oh, Israel!" he said.

Cartoner said good-night at once, and went to the door. For a moment, Deulin was left alone with Wanda. He went to a side-table, where he had laid his sword-stick. He took it up, and slowly turned it in his hand.

"Wanda," he said, "remember me in your prayers to-night!"

CHAPTER XXII.

THE WHITE FEATHER

It is to be presumed that the majority of people are willing enough to seek the happiness of others; which desire leads the individual to interfere in her neighbour's affairs, while it burdens society with a thousand associations for the welfare of mankind or the raising of the masses.

Looking at the question from the strictly commonsense point of view, it would appear to the observer that those who do the most good or the least harm are the uncharitable. Better than the eager, verbose man is he who stands on the shore cynically watching a landsman in a boat without proffering advice as to how the vessel should be navigated, who only holds out a cold and steady hand after the catastrophe has happened, or, if no catastrophe supervenes, is content to walk away in that silent wonder which the care of Providence for the improvident must ever evoke.

Paul Deulin was considered by his friends to be a cynic; and a French cynic is not without cruelty. He once told Wanda that he had seen men and women do much worse than throw their lives away, which was probably the unvarnished truth. But there must have been a weak spot in his cynicism. There always is a weak spot in the vice of the most vicious. For he sat alone in his room at the Hotel del'Europe, at Warsaw, long into the night, smoking cigarette after cigarette, and thinking thoughts which he would at any other juncture have been the first to condemn. He was thinking of the affairs of others, and into his thoughts there came, moreover, the affairs, not of individuals, but of nations. A fellow-countryman once gave it as his opinion that so long as the trains ran punctually and meals were served at regular intervals, he could perceive no difference between one form of Government and another. And in the majority of instances the fate of nations rarely affects the lives of individuals.

Deulin, however, was suddenly made aware of his own ignorance of affairs that were progressing in his immediate vicinity, and which were affecting the lives of those around him. More than any other do Frenchmen herd together in exile, and Deulin knew all his fellow-countrymen and women in Warsaw, in whatever station of life they happened to move. He had a friend behind the counter of the small feather-cleaning shop in the Jerozolim-ska. This lady was a French Jewess, who had by some undercurrent of Judaism drifted from Paris to Warsaw again and found herself once more among her own people. The western world is ignorant of the strength of Jewry in Poland.

Deulin made a transparent excuse for his visit to the cleaner's shop. He took with him two or three pairs of those lavender gloves which Englishmen have happily ceased to wear by day.

"One likes," he said to the stout Jewess, "to talk one's own tongue in a foreign land."

And he sat down quite affably on the hither side of the counter. Conversation ran smoothly enough between these two, and an hour slipped past before Deulin quitted the little shop. It was still early in the day, and he hurried to Cartoner's rooms in the Jasna. He bought a flower at the corner of the Jerozolim-ska as he went along, and placed it in his buttonhole. He wore his soft felt hat at a gay angle, and walked the pavement at a pace and with an air belonging to a younger generation.

"Ah!" he cried, at the sight of Cartoner, pipe in mouth, at his writing-table. "Ah! if you were only idle, as I am"—he paused, with a sharp little sigh—"if you only could be idle, how much happier you would be."

"A Frenchman," replied Cartoner, without looking up, "thinks that noise means happiness."

"Then you are happy—you pretend to happiness?" inquired Deulin, sitting down without being invited to do so, and drawing towards him a cigarette-case that lay upon the table.

"Yes, thank you," replied Cartoner, lightly. He seemed, too, to be gay this morning.

"Don't thank me—thank the gods," replied Deulin, with a sudden gravity.

"Well," said Cartoner presently, without ceasing to write, "what do you want?"

Deulin glanced at his friend with a gleam of suspicion. "What do I want?" he inquired, innocently.

"Yes. You want something. I always know when you want something. When you are most idle you are most occupied."

"Ah!"

Cartoner wrote on while Deulin lighted a cigarette and smoked half of it with a leisurely enjoyment of its bouquet.

"There is a certain smell in the Rue Royale, left-hand side looking towards the Column—the shady side, after the street has been watered—that my soul desires," said the Frenchman, at length.

"When are you going?" asked Cartoner, softly.

"I am not going; I wish I were. I thought I was last night. I thought I had done my work here, and that it would be unnecessary to wait on indefinitely for—"

"For what?"

"For the upheaval," explained Deulin, with an airy wave of his cigarette.

"This morning—" he began. And then he waited for Cartoner to lay aside his pen and lean back in his chair with the air of thoughtful attention which he seemed to wear towards that world in which he moved and had his being. Cartoner did exactly what was expected of him.

"This morning I picked up a scrap of information," he drew towards him a newspaper, and with a pencil made a little drawing on the margin. The design was made in three strokes. It was not unlike a Greek cross. Deulin threw the paper across the table.

"You know that man?"

"I do not know his name," replied Cartoner.

"No; no one knows that," replied Deulin. "It is one of the very few mysteries of the nineteenth century. All the others are cleared up."

(To be continued)

The King's Cruise

AFTER a week's complete rest and quiet at Cowes, His Majesty left for Weymouth, escorted by the cruiser *Minerva* and a torpedo-boat destroyer to carry despatches to and fro. It was a lovely day, and the *Victoria* and *Albert* first anchored off West Lulworth Cove, where King Edward landed and went inland to lunch at East Lulworth Castle. On his return aboard, the Royal yacht steamed to Portland Harbour for the night. His Majesty was ashore early next morning, to visit Portland Prison, his last visit being thirty years ago, when he laid the last stone of the Portland Breakwater. The King saw the convicts at dinner and took away with him two loaves of bread to test their fare. The afternoon was spent at the Whitehead Torpedo Works, where His Majesty not only went over the buildings, but saw the trials of some torpedoes charged with compressed air. From Weymouth the King intended to go on to Falmouth for Sunday, but owing to rough weather the yacht went no further than Devonport. The King accompanied the Earl of Mount Edgumbe ashore to have tea with the Hon. Athol and Mrs. Liddell at Winter Villa. The weather had mended on Sunday, so after attending Divine Service on board the Royal yacht, King Edward went ashore to call on Lord and Lady Charles Scott, and in the afternoon visited Cotehele, the Earl of Mount Edgumbe's beautiful seat up the river Tamar. The *Victoria* and *Albert* left on Monday for the Scilly Isles, where Mr. Dorrin-Smith was visited at Tresco, and His Majesty saw the extensive flower-gardens, which supply such masses of spring blossoms to the London market. According to present arrangements the King will be back in town next week. His Majesty holds Levées on April 21 and May 12, while fresh Courts will be announced when the Queen returns home.

The oldest King in Europe kept his eighty-fourth birthday on Tuesday, when Royal relatives and friends of the House of Denmark came to Copenhagen from all parts to wish King Christian many happy returns of the day. The actual birthday dinner was given by the Crown Prince and Princess at their Palace with a reception afterwards. On Sunday Queen Alexandra, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince and Princess Charles attended Service at the English Church at Copenhagen. The Queen and Prince and Princess come home next week.

The Week in Parliament

BY HENRY W. LUCY

THERE was no unseemly rush on the part of members of the House of Commons to get back to work after the Easter recess. Last year Mr. Balfour was scolded for unduly extending the holidays. This year complaint was made not only that they were somewhat short, but that the Leader of the House insisted on doing real work on the first day of re-assembling. It is usual on such occasions to put down Supply, an arrangement that leaves the majority of members free to extend their holiday by a day. Amid a chorus of complaint Mr. Balfour insisted on taking the Licensing Bill on Monday. Thus, like the schoolmaster administering discipline, hit high or hit low, he failed to please the object of his attentions.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who, last Session, was righteously bitter in his reproach about undue extension of the Easter holidays, distinguished himself at both ends of the recess. He went away a day before the adjournment, and made up for it by coming back a day after work had been commenced. For once he actually proved to be Leader of the Party seated on the Front Opposition Bench. With few exceptions, they followed his example and stayed away, with the result that Mr. John Morley found himself in the rare position of acting as Leader of the Opposition, in that capacity questioning the Leader of the House as to the business of the week.

Mr. Balfour's firmness was justified by the accomplishment of a substantial piece of work at Monday's sitting. Before the House rose the Licensing Bill had been read a second time and referred to the Grand Committee on Trade. As successive Governments since the days of Home Secretary Bruce have learned, there are few questions more ticklish than one dealing with The Trade. If the debate on the second reading of Mr. Ritchie's Bill is to be accepted as indication of its future fate, the Home Secretary may be congratulated on a great triumph. The Paper was loaded with amendments, designed with fatal purpose to the Bill. None were moved, though that did not prevent long speeches being made round them. The most formidable opposition was directed to the clause which requires grocers to obtain Justices' licenses for retailing spirituous liquors in the same way as publicans are required to do. There will be some fight round that in Grand Committee, but against the measure, as a whole, no voice was uplifted when the Speaker put the question that it be read a second time.

Resumption of debate on the Procedure Rules disclosed ominous unrest in the ordinarily disciplined ranks of the Ministerialists. There is no question, not even that of the Church or the Land, that so deeply touches the House of Commons, as attempt to improve its procedure. Last Session it was admitted on all hands that, owing partly to organised obstruction, largely to the embarrassing growth of public business, it was impossible to get along through another year under the old rules. The Government were solemnly warned that whatever other project they might have in hand, they must provide opportunity for reforming the Standing Orders. Obedient to this mandate a scheme was submitted early in the Session. Progress was interrupted by the illness of Mr. Balfour, and this week has seen the dropped thread taken up. Instantly turmoil began. The ministerial ranks were riven, and at one point the Government majority dropped to twenty-nine in a pretty full House.

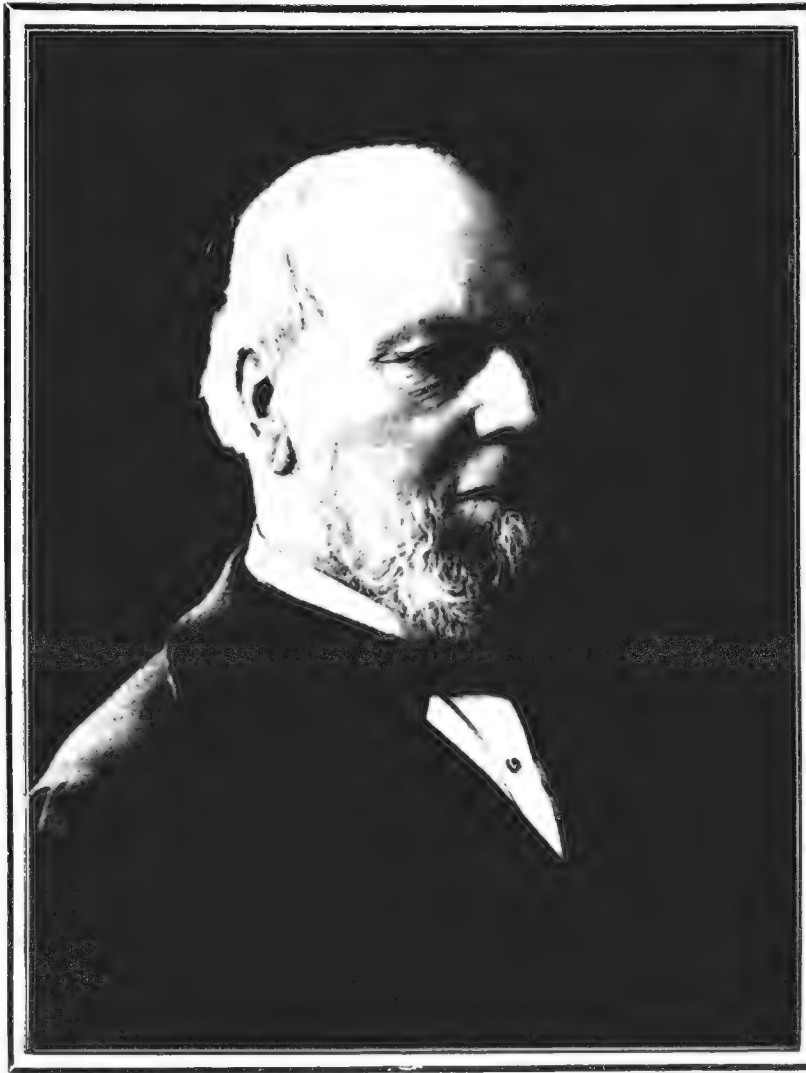
Personally Mr. Balfour had many bad quarters of an hour on Tuesday night. Abuse began at the beginning of the sitting. Throughout earlier debate criticism, widely ranging, fastened itself, with especial venom, on the arrangement dealing with Questions. It was originally proposed that these should not be taken till a quarter past seven in the evening, continuing up to eight o'clock, when any unanswered should be relegated to the midnight hour. Taking note of objections raised the Government devised another plan which, to the impartial mind, solely considering utility and convenience, leaves little to be desired.

It is now proposed that, as at present, Questions shall be taken immediately after prayers. To be precise, a quarter-past two is the hour fixed, and miscellaneous inquiry may go on till five minutes to three. The odd five minutes are reserved for the putting of questions relating to the business of the House, or to some urgency arising in the current day. At three o'clock debate on the Orders of the Day will commence, and will continue till half past seven, when the sitting will be suspended till nine.

It will be seen that this meets all reasonable requirements. Whilst giving full play to reasonable curiosity, it safeguards that principle of establishing certainty in the conduct of public business that underlies the whole scheme of reform. Nevertheless the outcry, coming from both sides of the House, was so persistent that Mr. Balfour was compelled to postpone even approach to consideration of the new scheme, the evening being devoted to making some little progress with other of the new Rules.

Lord Kimberley

WITH Lord Kimberley there passes away a statesman of the old school, one who never did anything to bring his name into prominence with the man in the street, but yet could look upon such a record of capable administrative work as only the few can. A strong Liberal, he had few sympathies with the more extreme section of his party, though he followed Mr. Gladstone loyally



THE LATE THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, K.G.
From a Photograph by Russell and Sons, Baker Street

into the devious by-ways of Home Rule. His value to his party it would be difficult to overestimate. A politician of wide experience, and essentially sound views, he typified all that is best in unadvertising Liberalism. In his time he held a variety of posts, and to each and every office he brought the same painstaking devotion which made his opinion always worth having, and earned him the unqualified respect of those who worked with and under him. When Lord Rosebery withdrew from the Leadership of the party, Lord Kimberley succeeded him as leader of the Opposition, and his sturdy common sense, wide knowledge and well-balanced intelligence will be a severe loss to a party not too rich in statesmen abounding in these sound and solid qualities. He was seventy-six years of age.



Euston Hall, Thetford, the Suffolk seat of the Duke of Grafton, was partially destroyed by fire last Saturday. The hall stands about four miles from Thetford and twelve miles from Bury St. Edmunds, in the middle of a magnificent park. The fire was discovered in the west front shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and the agent, Mr. J. H. Johnstone, at once telegraphed for the Bury and Thetford fire brigades, which were promptly in attendance, as was also Lord Iveagh's fire brigade from the Elvedon estate. In spite of the efforts of the firemen, the roof of the entire west wing had collapsed and by half past one o'clock the chimney-stack and walls of the south-west corner fell in with a tremendous crash. The rest of the building was saved. Our photograph is by H. J. Jarman, supplied by Photofetter.

EUSTON HALL, THETFORD, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

The Theatres

BY W. MOY THOMAS

THE new drama at DRURY LANE, which has come to us with all the prestige of a great success in the United States, has unquestionably caused some disappointment. As a spectacle with intermittent glimpses of a story, however, *Ben Hur* may be allowed to pass, and the great section of playgoers who delight in pieces of this kind will, from this point of view, certainly find themselves liberally dealt with. The housetop of the palace of Hur, from which the hero has the ill-luck to dislodge a stone upon the head of his vindictive enemy; the 'tween decks of the Roman galley in which Ben-Hur and his fellow-convicts are seen plying the triple rows of oars; the open sea in which the hero is seen with the good old Tribune Arrius holding on to a spar after the sinking of the galley in the fight with the pirates; the Grove of Daphne at Antioch, with its brilliant but somewhat incongruous ballets; the Temple of Apollo with the Masque of Eros; the Orchard of Palms, and above all, the scene of the races in the Amphitheatre at Antioch, in which Ben-Hur wins his great triumph over his Roman rival, are all triumphs of the artists and stage-managers.

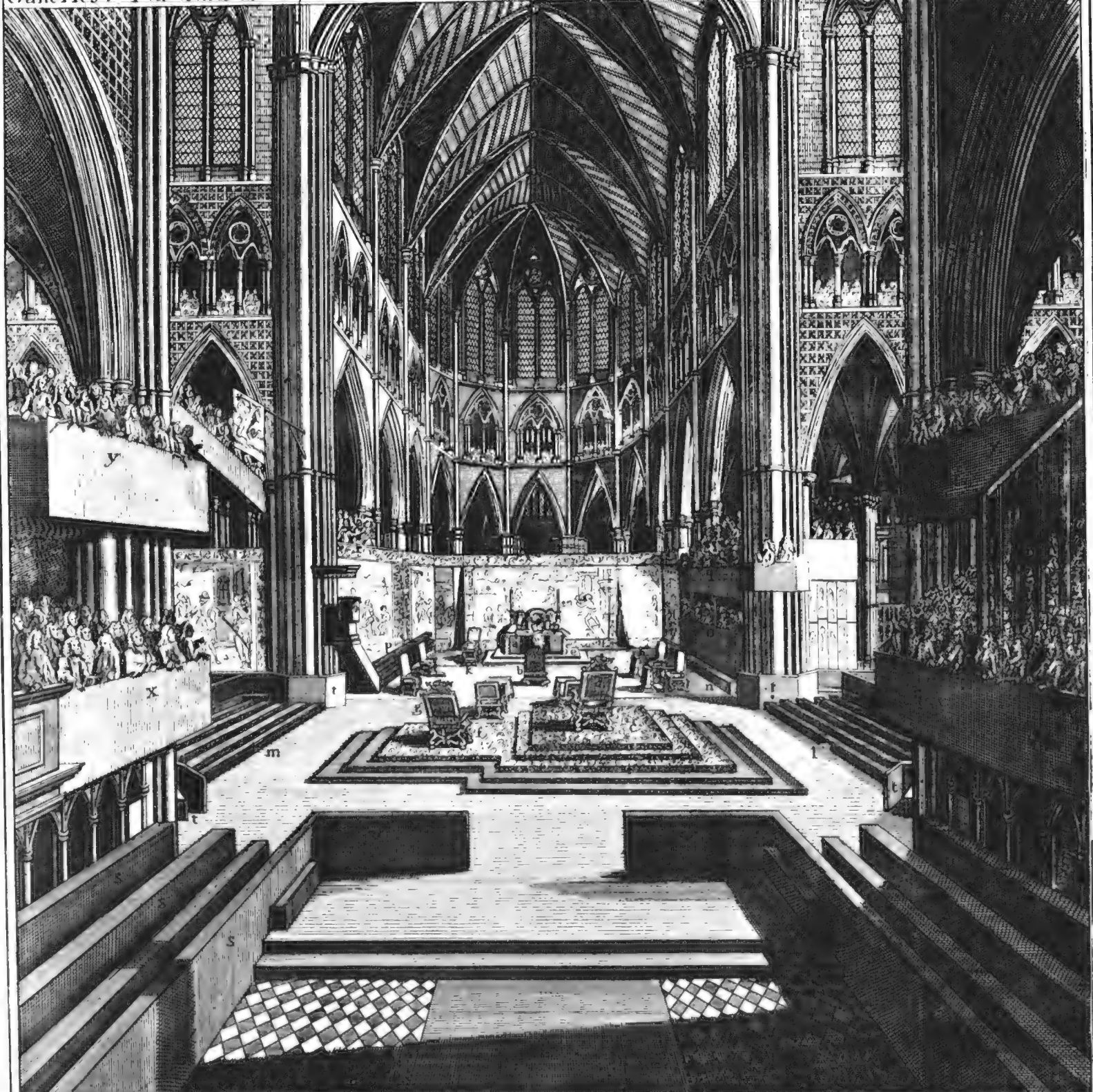
Like many other farces imported from the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Dietrichstein's *All on Account of Eliza*, produced last week at the SHAFESBURY Theatre, is an American adaptation of a German play. Mr. Dietrichstein's piece, which he describes as "a rustic comedy in three acts," is concerned with nothing less ignoble than the malignant efforts of a group of scandal-mongering women, who are bent upon damaging the reputation and procuring the dismissal of a pretty schoolmistress by the local school board. The shortcomings of the piece so far, however, are retrieved by the agreeable freshness and vivacity which Miss Madge Lessing brings to bear upon the character of Eliza Carter, the schoolmistress referred to, and by the amusing qualities of Mr. J. F. Sullivan's impersonation of the President of the Board, who quietly protects the lady against her persecutors, and at a sort of informal trial turns their machinations on themselves, and enables his protégée entirely to clear herself from their calumnious insinuations. President Hochstul is one of those Anglo-German creations in which American audiences appear to take an inexhaustible delight, and it is an excellent sample of its kind. Mr. Sullivan, whose performance of "the polite lunatic" in *The Belle of New York* is favourably remembered, plays the part of Hochstul with his quaint, half-shrewd, half simple-minded maxims, his broken English and his abundant good nature, to perfection.

Playgoers who expect ingenuity of design and hanker after dramatic excitement may not take kindly to Captain Basil Hood's new comedy at TERRY'S Theatre, but those who are content with more simple fare will find in *My Pretty Maid* genuine entertainment. Mr. Edward Terry's eccentric schoolmaster, Mr. Robert Fanshawe, M.A., with his repugnance to the infliction of corporal punishment, his mania for athletic exercises and his habit of attributing all ebullitions of temper and fits of depression to "the liver," if not the best of that actor's impersonations, is certainly one of the most lovable. The story of the play has some slight resemblance to that of Robertson's *School*. Mr. Bull, the assistant-master of "The Grange School," a part very carefully and consistently played by Mr. Dennis Eadie, inevitably recalls our old friend Mr. Krux; but if the thinness of the story of *My Pretty Maid* is to be made a reproach there is assuredly not much to choose between the two comedies. In Captain Hood's play, nothing more serious happens than the final discomfiture of the designing assistant-master, who has cunningly contrived to inveigle Fanshawe's daughter Violet into a quasi-engagement. The play ends with the union of this charming young person with Jack, the son of the purse-proud Mr. Barclay. The part of Violet is prettily played by Miss Sybil Carlisle.

Farces that are not funny have been so abundant of late that it is with more than common satisfaction that we welcome the production of a new piece of this class which is really mirthful and amusing. *The Little French Milliner*, a new farce in three acts, with which the AVENUE theatre has reopened its doors, under the joint management of Miss Kate Phillips and Mr. F. A. Stanley, is an English version of a French vaudeville. The pivot of the extravagances, which are sustained with amazing prodigality of comic "business," is a "Five o'clock Tea Club," which is supposed to be attached to a fashionable Bond Street millinery establishment, known as "Coralie et Cie.," and to be capable, with the aid of ingenious machinery and appliances, of being converted at will from a club-room into a dressmakers' fitting-room, and *vice versa*. The club, however, is mainly a place of assignations and flirtations, and it is from these that the droll situations, which succeed each other so rapidly, mainly arise. The piece is with scarcely an exception admirably played.

A PROSPECT of the Inside of the Collegiate Church of S^t PETER in WESTMINSTER, from the QUIRE to the EAST END; with the FURNITURE thereof before the GRAND PROCESSION entered; shewing the Position of the Altar, Theatre, Chairs, Pulpit, Benches Seats and Galleries. The whole taken from Sandford

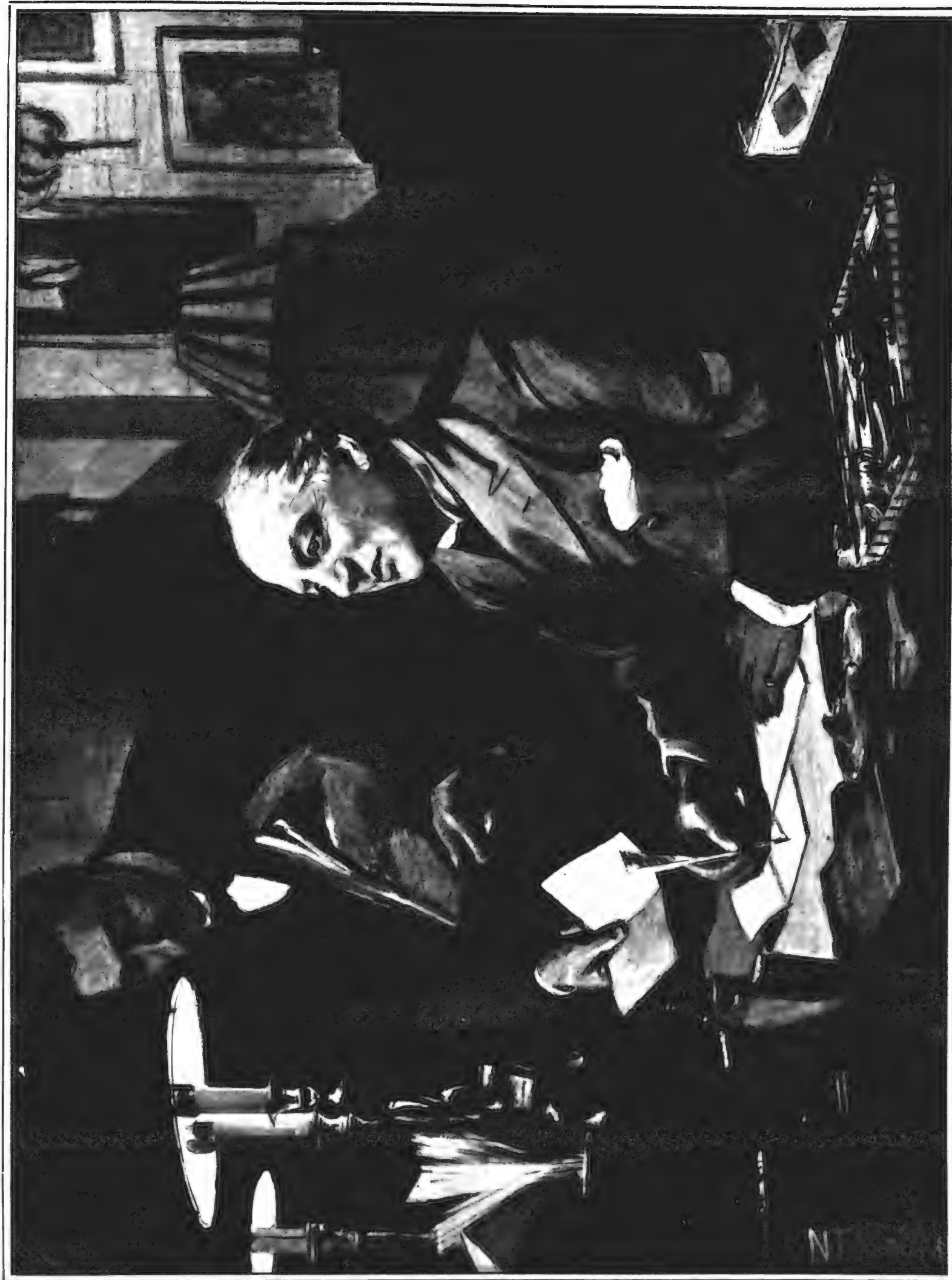
London Printed for Bowles & Carter 65 St Pauls Church Yard & R Wilkinson 58 Cornhill



a The High Altar. b King Edwards Chair in which King was Anointed & Crowned. c The Kings Throne. d The Chair of State in which the King was Enthroned. e The two Steps ascending to the Altar, where the Queen was anointed and Crowned. f The Queens Throne. g The Chair of State in which the Queen was Enthroned. h The Chair and Pulpit where the King sat during the Sermon and Kneeling during the Litany &c. i The Chair where the Queen sat during the Sermon and Kneeling during the Litany &c. k The Chair and Pulpit for the Archbishop of Canterbury. l Benches where the Peers sat. m Benches where the Peers of the Blood sat. n The Bench on which sat the Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine, and the Great Officers. o A large Box in which were several Persons of the Chiefest Quality. p Two Benches on which sat the Bishops. q A large Gallery in which sat Ambassadors, Foreign Ministers, and Strangers of Quality. r Another large Gallery in which sat the Master and Kings Choir of Instrumental Musick. s s Benches on which sat the Six Clerks, Kings Chaplains, the Aldermen, Masters in Chancery, Sergeants at Law, Esquires of the Body, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber and Judges. t Seats raised in on the inside of the four great Pillars for Kings, Heraults and Pursuivants at Arms. v The Rails where the Sergeants at Arms stood both within and without. w A Gallery for the Queens Maids and Servants. x The Gallery in which the Quire of Westminster sat. y y Galleries and Places where the Spectators sat, there was likewise Galleries and Seats built for them in the North and South Cross.

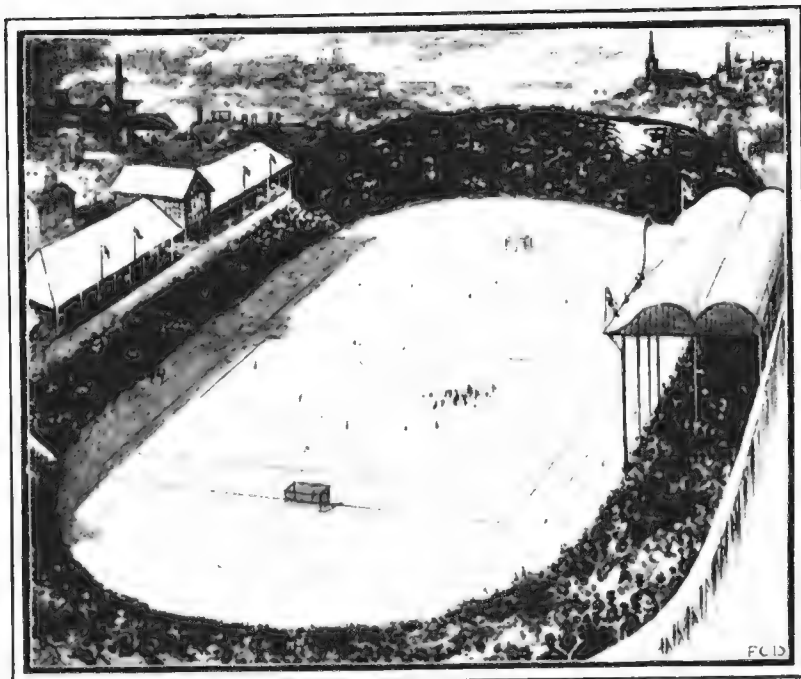
THE CHOIR AS IT APPEARED AT THE CORONATION OF JAMES II. AND QUEEN MARY

THE COMING CORONATION: HOW WESTMINSTER ABBEY WAS ARRANGED ON A PREVIOUS OCCASION



REAR-ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, C.B.

DRAWN FROM LIFE AT A SPECIAL SITTING BY SYDNEY P. HALL, R.A. O.

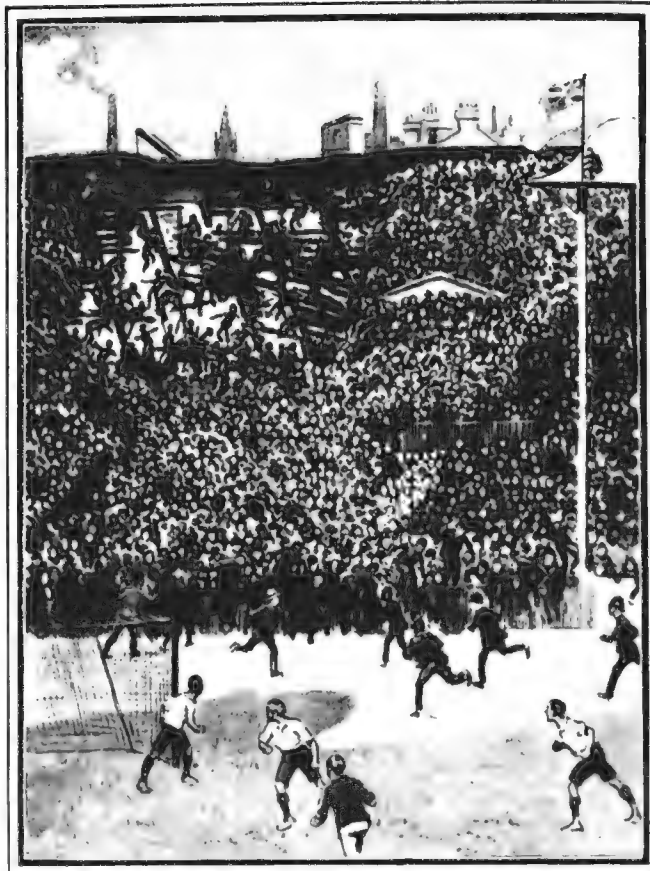


GENERAL VIEW OF THE GROUND AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred at Glasgow last Saturday. The International Association football match was being played between teams representing England and Scotland, when one of the stands suddenly collapsed. It was occupied by 30,000 spectators, of whom many hundreds fell to the ground about forty feet below. Three were almost immediately killed and seventeen others received injuries which resulted in death in a short time. The number of injured has been estimated at over three hundred. An unprecedentedly large crowd attended the match, the people arriving some three hours before the match began. The western terracing soon became densely crowded, and the people in front were

with the result that it was decided to continue the game, and after a lapse of twenty minutes play was resumed. Much criticism has been spent on this fact, but when it is considered that only a small portion of the vast throng present knew of the disaster, and the danger there was of an ugly rush if the game had been stopped, perhaps the decision come to was the wisest. The list of the dead has since been increased by three, and many patients are in so serious a condition that they are not expected to live. An official inquiry will, of course, be held.

forced to leap the iron railing in front and quickly arranged themselves on the running track which encircles the football ground. By and by it became evident that only with difficulty could the touch lines be kept clear, so packed became the crowd. Soon after the game was started the accident took place. A slight tremor was felt by those near the spot, and then came the cracking and rending of timber, and in a minute there was a yawning gap in the stand. Play was stopped, and across the ground came a sad procession carrying the dead and dying to the pavilion. Still, as a whole, the vast crowd had no knowledge that a serious accident had happened. A consultation was held,



DRAWN BY G. ROPER

FROM A SKETCH BY J. FAULSTICH

THE STAND DIRECTLY AFTER THE ACCIDENT



THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH AT GLASGOW: RESCUING THE INJURED

DRAWN BY W. DUNCAN

"Place aux Dames"

BY LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

LONDON presents a very agreeable picture just now in the spring sunshine. Everywhere the grime is being washed off the dingy buildings. A fine new coat of paint is being applied, and a general refurbishing and cleaning taking place. If for nothing else, one would welcome the Coronation, inasmuch as it is producing a clean London. One of the reasons why life in town becomes depressing is the uniform gloom, the grey colouring of the houses, coupled with the grey skies. But when the sun blazes out, when the trees are clothed with April green, when the squares are bright with lilac bloom, and the window-boxes blossom with multi-coloured tulips and hyacinths, and when, above all, the paint on the houses is renewed, then London is as gay as any continental city. Window-gardening has achieved results in our city that one rarely sees anywhere else, and the outlook is very charming.

So also are the street corners ornamented with baskets of fragrant flowers. Just now there exist one or two spots that shine out with supreme brilliancy and beauty. Oxford Circus, Piccadilly Circus, Sloane Street may be classed as veritable bowers of flowers, where you can buy for a shilling or two bunches of nodding daffodils, of slender lilies of the valley, or of fragrant primroses. The French grisette of the attic, who cultivated her pot of mignonette and her geraniums, can find her counterpart in the English girl who, all the year round, at small expense, has her bunch of sweet-smelling flowers on her table. Soon it will be the turn of the wall-flowers, the purely English flower, the cheapest, the richest-coloured and most fragrant of any.

The decision of the Glasgow magistrates to abolish barmaids has caused a veritable stir in that city. The damsels, whose good looks, haughty manners, and autocratic ways have been the theme of satire from the days of Dickens to those of Arthur Roberts, represent a national institution. They do not exist in America, most practical of countries, where the art of concocting liquid refreshments has reached its apex, and the general opinion in England is against their retention. One has heard constantly complaints of their long hours of work and insufficient pay, yet there are plenty of good-looking girls always ready to enter their ranks, and, no doubt, in some cases it is considered a road to marriage. Anyway, a barmaid's life is more interesting, more varied, and more amusing than that of a domestic servant; whether it is as desirable in the best interests of a woman remains an open question. The canny Scotchman, no mean hand at the drink, thinks not.

Two weddings, recently solemnised, remind one that the love and practice of art is not confined to those who live by it. Lady Helen Kerr, who was married in the private chapel of Dalkeith Palace amid all the accessories of wealth and ancestral dignity, is one of a very musical family who used to form a little orchestra among themselves, each playing some instrument; a charming practice such as one reads of in "Peppys' Memoirs," and the only way really to form the taste, and increase the knowledge of the classic masterpieces, now, alas! too much neglected in these days of public concerts. Miss Cockerell, the other bride, is a lady of immense artistic taste. She first designed the bead necklaces so popular all last season, and has now a foundry of her own, where she executes enamels and delicate jewellery work of all kinds. Such a charming gift and such thorough workmanship and knowledge of the goldsmith's craft is rare indeed in an amateur.

Some of the usages common in primitive Iceland might, in these days of aggressively personal journalism, be copied with advantage here; for instance, "the truth of a defamatory statement did not excuse the libel, no verses could be made on a man, even in his praise, without his permission, and a love poem addressed to a woman was actionable." A poet's life must, therefore, not have been altogether a happy one, but then the lady was saved from hearing such cruel truths as were addressed to recalcitrant beauties by our old poets. Waller, after comparing his lover to a rose, says, addressing the flower:

"Then die! that she
The common fate of all things rare
May read in thee
How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair."

and Herrick brutally declares that

"Whereas that ruby which you wear,
Sunk from the tip of your soft ear
Will last to be a precious stone
When all your world of beauty's gone."

Now that the hairdressers and barbers will be in constant request, and that fair ladies insist on having their locks dressed daily, it would be well if some precautions were observed. In New York, people insist on antiseptic measures in the shops; they sterilise their combs, scissors, and razors, until they have raised the barber's profession to a sanitary and health-giving one. Who knows what illnesses of the skin are not caused to customers by the use of dirty brushes, combs that have served promiscuously, and the carelessness of the busy attendant. These things should be looked into, and cleanliness and disinfection insisted on. Baldness is said to be due to a microbe, that microbe is very likely to be propagated in tonsorial parlours, as the Americans grandiloquently style the establishment of Figaro and his successors.

Colonial mothers have every cause to rejoice at Mr. Rhodes's magnificent and enlightened bequest. Our Colonies must in the future form the happy hunting ground of many young men, and that those who propose to do the work of colonisation should be fitted to do so, and have every facility afforded them for that purpose, is the aim of every wise parent. Chatterbox was Mr. Rhodes's ideal, and character is what has made the greatness of the Englishman. From every simple home, from the parsonage to the squire's, the retired officer's family or that of the man of business, young sons go out yearly in search of work and fortune. What happiness and what lasting good Mr. Rhodes's bequest may not bring to these homes,

and to the hearts of anxious, loving mothers it is impossible to compute. Well may people have christened the originator of such a scheme the "Great heart."

Near-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, who has once again come to the front as an earnest advocate for the increased efficiency of the Navy, is one of the best known and youngest men on the flag list. His age is fifty-six, which is exceeded by many of his juniors as well as seniors. Lord Charles shares with Lord Roberts the popularity which the "man-in-the-street" awards to what he considers the typical men of the Army and Navy, a fact which the Jubilee procession clearly demonstrated.

Lord Charles's naval career after he left the *Britannia*, where he obtained three "firsts," opened with service under two such remarkable contrasts as H.M.S. *Marlborough*, one of the last of smart three-deckers of the old line of wooden battleships, and the *Defence*, one of the earliest ironclads propelled by steam. From the time he entered the Navy (1859) down to his last command of the Steam Reserve at Chatham (1893-1896) Lord Charles served in every type of ship in H.M. fleet, and gained an unusual experience in handling modern craft and learning their capabilities. Lord Charles's last service at sea was as second in command of the Mediterranean squadron, but previously he had commanded H.M.S. *Undaunted* in the Mediterranean, and her tradi-

fact that on two other occasions he saved the column. His administrative ability displayed in the restoration of order at Alexandria after the bombardment, his seamanship, shown by the rescue of the French man-of-war *Scintilar*, about to be abandoned as a total loss at Jaffa, and the high reputation which he has always received at the hands of all the officers and men who have served with and under him, as a gallant and far-seeing commander and a strict disciplinarian—all these are oft-told tales. His Parliamentary services are less well known.

Lord Charles has fought five elections, four of which have been hotly contested. In 1886 he was, while Member for Marylebone, a member of the Salisbury Administration, but failing to impress upon his official superiors at the Admiralty, or his colleagues in the Government, the perilous condition of our Navy, he threw self-interest and Parliamentary considerations to the wind and committed that unpardonable offence of resigning his seat in the Ministry in 1888 to take up an independent line. On December 13, 1888, he brought forward his famous proposals to spend twenty millions on the Fleet. The then First Lord, Lord George Hamilton, crushed the young politician, who had dared to brave the Government, by the irony of his reply. "He, Lord George, did not read newspapers to ascertain the strength of foreign fleets. When a naval officer got into the domain of figures he found himself at sea." Alas! for the stability of political conviction. Within exactly thirteen weeks Lord George himself was proposing to spend 21½ millions to build three less ships, and his programme was in its details a



DRAWN BY W. T. MAUD

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY IVOR CASTLE, BRISTOL

An interesting event in connection with the visit of Lord Roberts to Bristol, was the inspection of the veterans cared for by the Bristol Crimean and Indian Mutiny Veteran Association. Lord Roberts spoke to each of them, and was much interested in their records. He expressed satisfaction that they were well cared for by the people of Bristol, and hoped similar associations would be established in all the principal towns, so that old soldiers would be recognised and would feel proud to wear the medals they had won in their country's service.

LORD ROBERTS INSPECTING VETERANS AT BRISTOL.

tion as a smart ship followed her to China. Of Lord Charles Beresford's subsequent exploits at Chatham the naval pensioners speak with bated breath, as they tell how he took ships at twenty knots, "burning down," up the Medway, on a pitch dark night, and justified his action by saying that unless men were trained in peace to do things which would be a necessity in war they would be likely to come to grief at the critical moment.

Of Lord Charles's command of the *Cinder* at the bombardment of Alexandria it is unnecessary to say much. The Admiral's signal, "Well done, *Cinder*," has become almost as familiar a household sentence as that great signal of a greater man in 1895. Lord Charles himself attaches less importance to the *Cinder* action than to his later work on the Nile in Gordon's steamer, the *Saffa*, when, by a gallant action fought at Wad-el habeshi, while the boiler was repaired by Chief-Engineer Benbow, under fire, the Dervish force was so delayed that, as Slatin Pasha and Father Oswald both testified, General Stewart's column was saved from utter annihilation, and Sir Charles Wilson's party also rescued by Lord Charles. It is also unnecessary to refer at length to Lord Charles's services in command of the Naval Brigade at Abu Klea, when every man at the naval gun was killed but himself, or to the

twin brother of the one derided a few weeks before. Lord Charles then went to sea, and the Government took all the credit they deserved for their energy. In 1893 Lord Charles, in the short space of three months during which he was unemployed, again stirred up the powers that be, and Lord Spencer subsequently reaped some profit by his action. In 1896 Lord Charles, again unmuzzled, urged the increase of our *personnel* to 110,000, and further additions to the fleet, and once again the Government of the day deserve every credit for adding over 100 ships to the fleet, and bringing up the *personnel* to these figures. On each of these occasions Lord Charles has had something to propose, and has been laughed at by authority. On each occasion he has taken a command and gone back to duty when his work was done, and this, perhaps, explains why the attacks upon him as a rather fiery and dangerous sailor, are remembered long after the fact that his recommendations have been carried out is forgotten.

In January, 1898, Lord Charles won the first seat gained by his party since the General Election of 1895, and subsequently he visited China on a commercial mission. In 1900 he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean Fleet—a post from which he has recently returned.



KILLING AND PANNING SEALS



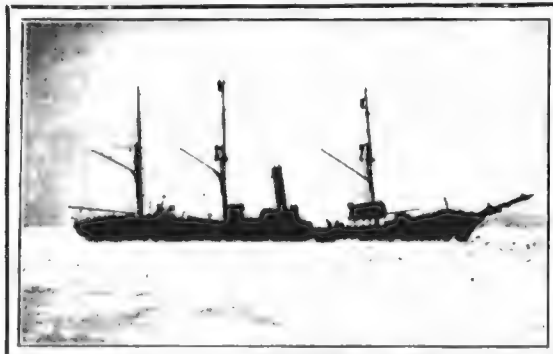
SEVEN THOUSAND PELTS ON THE DECK OF A STEAMER



YOUNG HARP SEALS ALIVE BEING HELD IN POSITION ON THE ICE BY SOME OF THE CREW



WAITING ON AN ICE-FLOE TO BE TAKEN TO THEIR SHIP



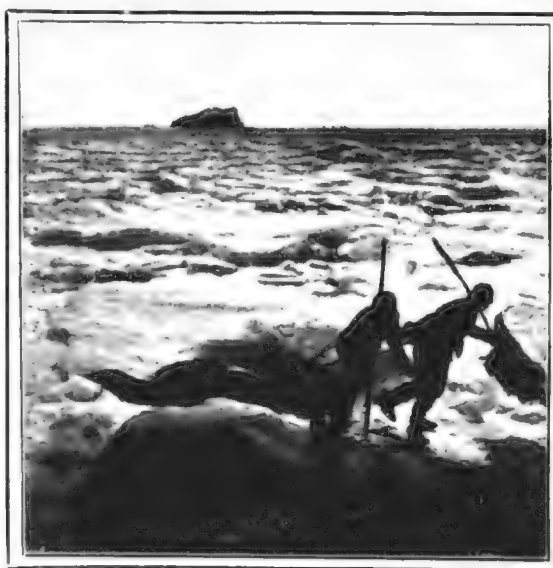
S.S. "NEPTUNE" IN THE ICE-FLOE WITH 27,000 SEALS ON BOARD



BOAT AND CREW IN QUEST OF SEALS

Newfoundland's Seal Fishery

THE French Shore agitation has brought our oldest Colony into prominence during recent years, and much information has been published concerning its cod and lobster fisheries; but the island has a fishery about which very little is known in England, and one which is not touched by the Treaties Question. The photographs which are published in this issue of the GRAPHIC illustrate this industry in its various stages. Hundreds of thousands of seals have been taken from the ice floes which each winter surround the north-east and west coasts of Newfoundland. As regularly as these ice-floes drift south with wind and current from the Arctic regions, about the beginning of February, to the coast of Newfoundland, so regularly do millions of these "fish" called "fish," though they are hot-blooded and suckle their young, make their appearance thereon and produce their offspring. On the 10th of March—a date prescribed by law—a fleet of steamers, especially built to contend with ice and ranging from 400 to 700 tons gross measurement each, start upon the seal hunt, or, as it is locally called, "start for the ice." Within six weeks, as a rule, nearly all these steamers return fully laden with "pelts." Pelts is the local name for the part of the seal which is skinned and taken by the steamers to land. It consists of the skin and a layer of fat which is about an inch and a half or two inches thick. When these pelts are taken ashore—that is, discharged from the steamers—the fat is removed from the skin and then reduced into oil by machinery designed for the purpose. The oil is shipped to foreign markets in casks, and the skins are "salted," in which condition they too are shipped abroad to be subsequently dressed for various objects. The old seals produce their young from between February 20 and March 1 annually (that is the approximate breeding-time), and within three weeks the pelt of the young seals will weigh about forty-five or fifty pounds. At the time when our photographs were taken the largest ship prosecuting the seal fishery was the *Neptune*, and Captain Blandford has been a most successful sealing master. In the year 1884 Captain Blandford's catch of seals in one trip was 41,983, and as the seals were "prime"—that is, fully developed—the cargo was the heaviest ever taken. Its total weight was 874 tons gross, and its value was 100,329dols., or about 22,000*l.* On that voyage the *Neptune* sailed from St. John's (the capital of Newfoundland, and principal manufacturing port) on March 10, and arrived back on April 3. It will thus be seen that the voyage only occupied twenty-four days. Now, what did this mean from a financial standpoint? The ship carried a crew of 300 men, and her cargo taken from the ice-floe was worth 20,000*l.* As the proportion of the cargo allotted to the men in lieu of wages is one-third, the men shared among themselves 33,443dols., or about 6,500*l.*, thus giving to each man 110dols., or 22*l.* In a recent year 350,000 seals were taken during the busy season. The number of men engaged was 3,379, and the total weight of fat and skins (they are weighed together for the purpose of ascertaining the value) was 8,034 tons, representing a total value of 500,000dols., or 100,000*l.* It must be remembered that that value is based upon the fixed price given at the time the seals are landed, and does not include the profit which accrues subsequently to the purchasers. About twenty steamers are usually employed in the fishery. Twenty steamers with an average crew of 200 men, or 4,000 men in all, get amongst the seals



HAULING SEALS TO THE DECK

which are found huddled together upon the ice-floe. Each man, armed with a "gun"—a pole with an iron crook at one end—begins the slaughter. Young seals are easily killed—just a tap upon the head, and the little creature, with its pretty, snow-white furry coat, which a moment before looked into the face of its captor with timid, tearful eyes, lies senseless, and soon its life blood stains the ice, and this?—well! to enrich the capitalist, it is true, but also to keep grim want from the door of the sealer's family, who are none too well fed during the long winter months in Newfoundland. Three hundred thousand and more of these little animals are thus slaughtered in three or four days. The carnage is great, the work is cruel, but the harvest means hundreds of thousands of dollars, and support for hundreds of families, besides the supply of oil and skins for the manufacturers.

E. B. BLANDFORD.

M. le Commissaire

A STUDY IN FRENCH LIFE

THE former Commissaire was a mild-mannered old gentleman with a disposition to let things slide. He only did his duty by fits and starts, and then he apologised for doing it. Once, for example, he sent a message, with his compliments, to inquire why the sacred name of a dog I had stayed a fortnight at the Hotel des Bains without entering my name in the visitors' book. Then followed the apology. It was to the effect that he was sorry to put me to this trouble, but that an atrocious crime, in the way of robbery with violence, had just been committed in the neighbourhood. Madame Bougon, who conveyed the message, concluded, after an interval

for reflection, that the apology might seem inadequate to a sensitive mind. So she added a further apology of her own.

"I am sure he does not mean to be rude," she said, "because he is *bon père de famille*."

But this good father of a family has now retired from the commissariat, and a younger man reigns in his stead. He is a young man brimming over with energy and zeal, but he does not come up to the high expectations formed by M. Joseph.

"In my opinion," said M. Joseph, "a Commissaire de Police should always wear a high hat, a frock coat, and white kid gloves, and he should not soil his gloves by arresting common people; he should tell them what to do, and they should do it."

But that is obviously a good deal to expect from a public servant whose salary is in the neighbourhood of five-and-twenty shillings a week. Our Commissaire better consults the fitness of things by wearing a black morning coat of the latest fashion, together with a bowler that looks like a family heirloom. Nor does there appear to be any particular reason why he should put on white kid gloves in order to seize a dirty small boy by the ear, and drag him howling to the judgment-seat in the centre of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville.

The fact is that, living in the midst of law-abiding citizens, our Commissaire has very little to do with crime, and, obviously, if M. le Commissaire had no more work to do than this it would hardly be worth while to pay him five-and-twenty shillings a week for doing it. He has other functions, however, which, in England, would hardly come within the province of the police, his chief function being to take a daily tour of the town and see that the inhabitants keep the outsides of their houses clean, and do not shoot their rubbish in places where rubbish is not intended to be shot. It is a very necessary function, for, though the French are a clean race, as a rule, there are exceptions to the rule, and the exceptions need a good deal of looking after.

That he is active and zealous in the abatement of nuisances of this character is greatly to the credit of our Commissaire. But his zeal is not always tempered with discretion, and he occasionally makes a mistake which somewhat impairs his popularity. He made such a mistake when, in the first week of his usefulness, he ventured to remonstrate with Mère Toutain.

No woman in St. Valéry has a greater enthusiasm for cleanliness than Mère Toutain. Cleanliness is far more to her than godliness, for she is seldom to be seen at mass. But in every cleaning process there are moments when the accumulation of dirt, gathered together from all corners in order to be thrown away, may convey a false impression to an untrained observer. M. le Commissaire was an untrained observer, and he happened to arrive at such a moment. In the course of the animated conversation which ensued he happened to let fall the obnoxious word *propre*. It was as though he had thrown a lighted match into a powder magazine. Mère Toutain caught up the word and repeated it after him again and again:

"*A propre! A propre! A propre!* you will make a *propre!* Then I will give you what for to make a *propre!*"

And so saying, she took up the damp mop which she had just been applying to the purification of the kitchen window, and dabbed it in the astonished face of M. le Commissaire. Some day, perhaps, he will institute the threatened *propre*, but he has not begun to institute it yet.

F. C. G.



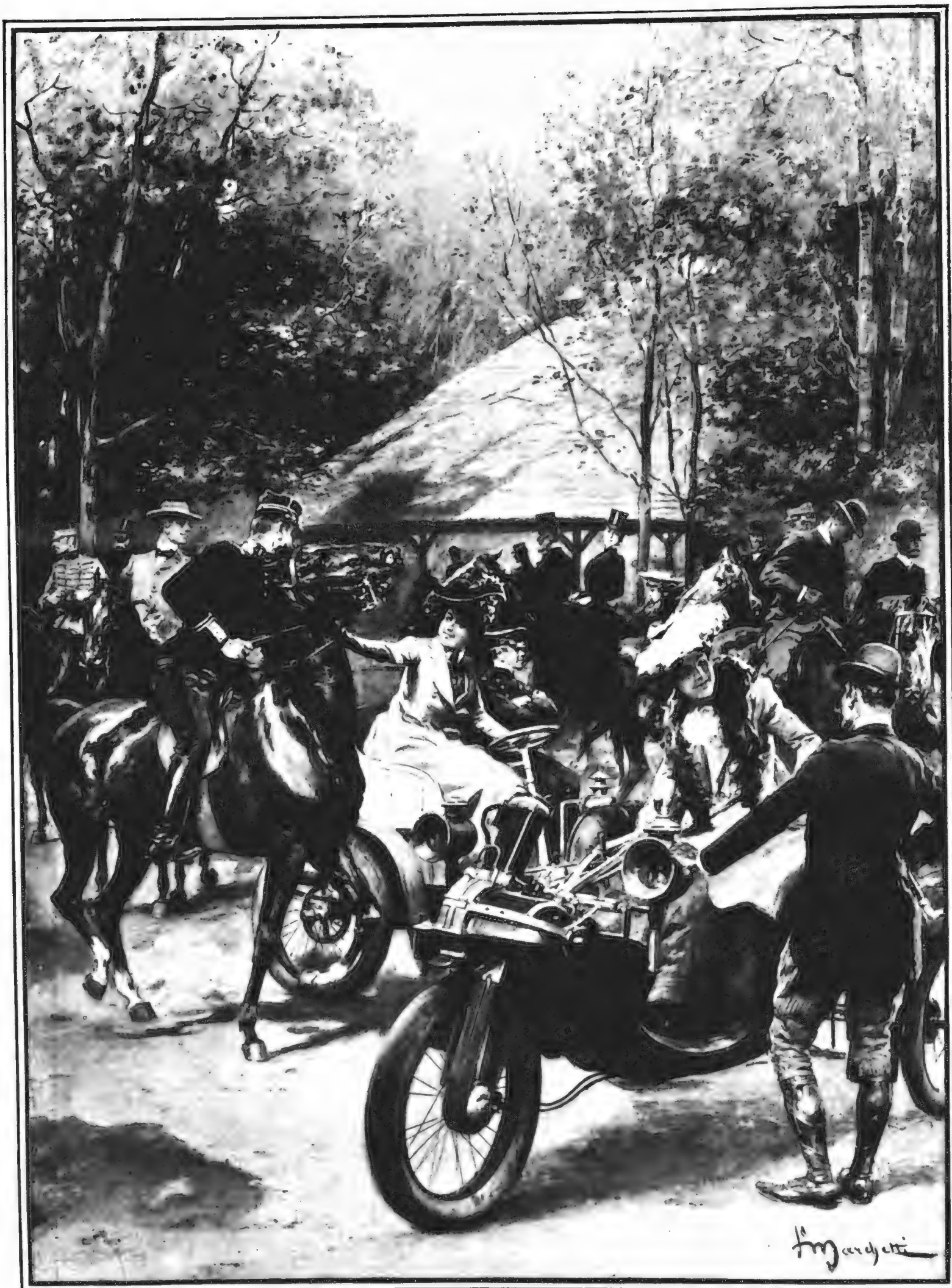
DRAWN BY ROBERT KNALL

One of the most amusing entertainments on board a transport is a blindfold boxing match. A correspondent, in writing of his voyage to South Africa, describes the scene. The passengers and officers were on the bridge and at the side of the saloon deck, while the soldiers crowded the rigging, on the yards and even at the top of the mainmast.

The ring, which was roped off, was surrounded by closely packed spectators. The combatants, gloved and blindfolded, were led by the seconds into the middle of the ring, and, after shaking hands, were placed back to back at about one and a half yards distance. The word was then given, and they turned round to seek for one another. Very often

they found the onlookers, and pumelled as many as were in reach before they were stopped. Around the ring in front of the lines of sitting men, the seconds walked the deck. His retreat was cut off, and in one bout he was found by one of the combatants and severely punished. However the rope was thrown over the side, and the incident was much appreciated.

SPORTS ON BOARD A TRANSPORT: A BLINDFOLD BOXING MATCH



EARLY SPRING IN PARIS: THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE ON A FINE DAY

DRAWN BY F. MARCHETTI



DRAWN BY A. S. ROYD

FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR J. FORTUNE SOTT

Of all the native functions or ceremonials which are to be witnessed in Cairo those in connection with the Holy Carpet, or *kiswa*, are certainly the most curious and imposing. They have often been described, but some of the features in connection with them are not so well known. The day before the chief ceremony takes place the carpet, or, to speak more correctly, the embroidered covering for the *kaba* at Mecca, is brought from the place of its manufacture with the accompaniment of brass bands and a large concourse of people and lodged for the night at the *Zaptiyeh*, or chief police station, for proper security.

Here its sacred character can be said to begin. The various pieces of the work, rich in gold-embroidered designs, are hung along the passages of one of the halls, and in a small and very unimposing room the chief piece or tomb covering is mounted on a wooden frame, and specially guarded by policemen told off for the purpose. It must be a monotonous duty, but the men, being devout Mahomedans, undertake it with religious fervour, as may be seen by the frequency with which they step forward and begin kissing the sacred cloth and muttering supplications of a devout character.

A SACRED DUTY FOR MAHOMEDAN POLICE: GUARDING THE HOLY CARPET AT CAIRO



MAU SUMMIT, 490 MILES FROM MOMBASA; ELEVATION 8,320 FEET

The Civilisation of Africa: Scenes on the Uganda Railway

From Photographs by Commander B. Whitehouse, R.N., and Official Photographs.

THE route to Central Africa has been so changed by the building of the Uganda Railway that it is now a very easy matter to reach the Victoria Nyanza. Most travellers proceed by the German mail boats from Marseilles to Zanzibar, or direct to Mombasa, or by the Messageries Maritimes vessels from Marseilles to Zanzibar, returning by coasting steamer to Mombasa. Passengers by P. and O. or British India steamers tranship at Aden, and proceed by a smaller boat direct to Mombasa, but it is to be hoped that before long direct communication by British steamers will be possible to a place that owes its existence solely to British work and money. The passage from London to Mombasa, *via* Marseilles, occupies about twenty days. Communication from Bombay is through Aden by British India steamer, or direct by German steamer, the time occupied on the direct journey being about twelve days, or longer in bad weather. In pre-railway days, the "jumping-off place" for travellers bound for the interior was Mombasa, and anything left behind there had to be done without for the rest of the trip. Much trouble was experienced in getting a caravan together. If any bullocks, camels, donkeys or horses were taken it was quite possible that none would survive the first 220 miles of the route. Desertions among the porters were common, and it was quite understood by many of them that getting an advance of three

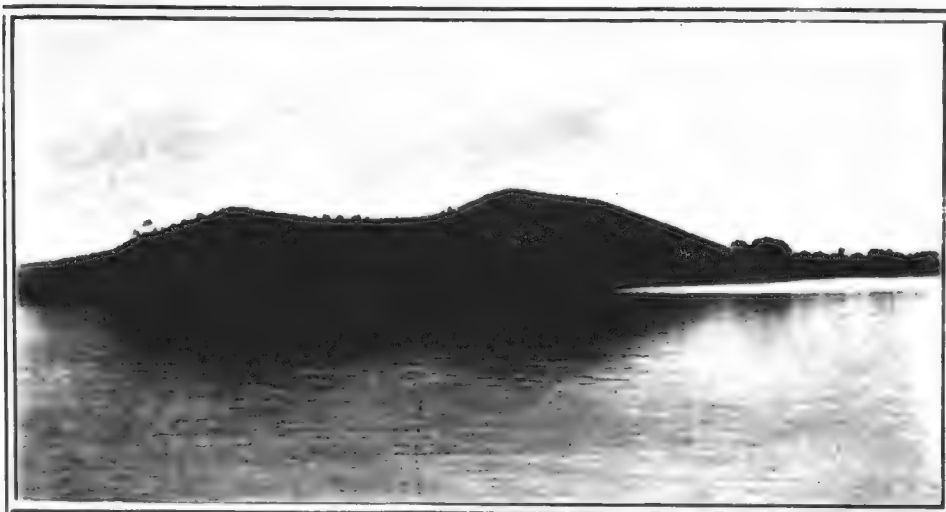
months' wages and disappearing after a fortnight's work paid very well, and seldom resulted in being caught. The rule has now been altered to one month's wages in advance, on engagement, and desertions are uncommon, the privations, dangers and discomforts of the road having disappeared. The Swahili porters being

the cold hill-tops. Once over the hills, and in the land of plenty, the Swahili is quite happy and contented. Anyone now wishing to travel up country, lands at Mombasa, and from the new Grand Hotel can walk across to the Mombasa terminus and get into a first-class sleeping-carriage, in which he can travel through in comfort to the lake shore. At present there is only one steamer working on the lake, a small vessel seventy-five feet in length, the parts of which were made in Glasgow some eleven years ago, and which, in 1900, were carried up to the lake and put together under the superintendence of the chief engineer of the railway. Two larger steamers, 175 feet in length, and properly fitted for passengers and cargo, are now being built to extend traffic over the lake. The trains will run alongside the steamers, and passengers will run from the coast to the west side of the lake in 3½ days, on the completion of the permanent line. There is a good club at Mombasa, and another at Nairobi, the railway headquarters, 320 miles from the coast, which any properly accredited traveller can use as an honorary member. Telegrams can be sent to all parts of the world from any station on the railway, and telephone communication was established in 1900, by the railway telegraph staff, between railhead and Uganda headquarters, and Mengo, lately known as Kampala, the capital of the King of Uganda. The telegraph is now permanent as far as Port Florence; the telephone wire takes messages on to Uganda, and another telephone wire, also laid by the railway staff, connects Nakuru Station and the Ravine Government Station. Stores



NATURAL ARCH ON LUKALU ISLAND, VICTORIA NYANZA

natives of a hot country and very susceptible to cold, were naturally adverse to crossing the high ranges between the coast and the lake, and it is not surprising that the naked Wakavirondo living near the lake should have the same objections to caravan work over



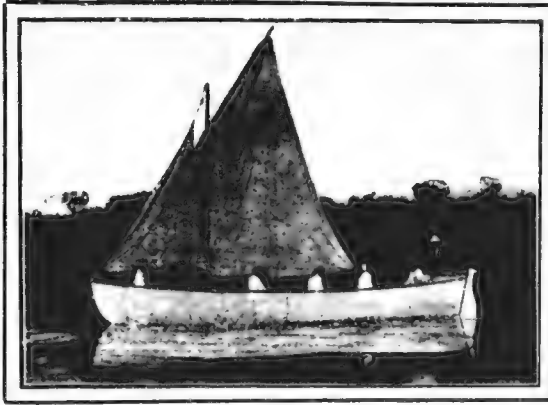
INGIRA ISLAND FROM NAKARANGA POINT, VICTORIA NYANZA



SALT FIELDS AND RANGWA HILL, IN KISINGERE, VICTORIA NYANZA



VIEW IN THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY, 415 MILES FROM MOMBASA; ELEVATION 6,500 FEET



STEEL SURVEYING BOAT "VICE-ADMIRAL"

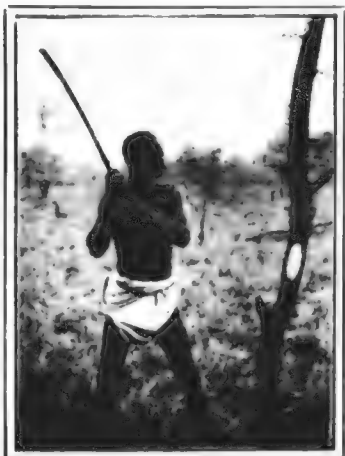
exist at all the larger stations, such as Voi, Makindu, Nakuru and Port Florence, while there is a large bazaar at Nairobi, and several European shops, at which most articles required can be got at fairly reasonable prices. The climate, after the first 200 miles are passed, is pleasant enough, and much resembles that of the lower hill stations of India.

As in the hills of India it is quite possible to get fever. The fact of its being a tropical country should not be overlooked by those desirous of making a home there, and those who may have to work in the less elevated parts of the railway route would have to reckon on a certain amount of ill health from exposure to the sun, bad water, fever, etc. The railway runs through the Game Reserve of East Africa from the Tsavo River for a distance of over 200 miles, the north boundary of the reserve being one mile north of the railway line and parallel to it, as far as the Stony Athi River; it then runs down the Athi River some thirty miles to the northward. Shooting is permitted inside a ten-mile circle from Kikuyu Fort. Game licences are heavy. A Government officer has to pay 10*l.* a year, and the number of animals permitted to be shot is limited; missionaries, settlers and traders have also to pay 10*l.* for a still more limited number. Visitors coming to shoot have to pay 50*l.* for a licence for each Protectorate. Many species are now protected altogether, and no trading in skins or horns is permitted. A five-rupee licence is required for shooting birds by those who have no game licence, and there are many restrictions in the game laws that people intending to visit the country should study.

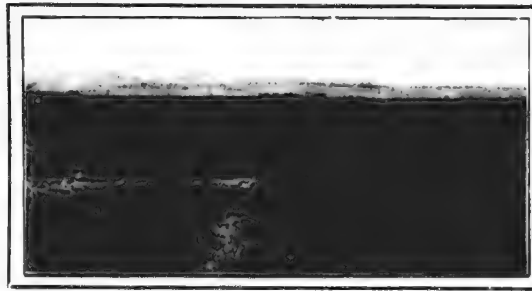
Game of all descriptions can be often seen from the train as it passes through the country. In the Taru Desert the tiny "paa" is frequently passed close to the line, hardly caring to turn its head to glance at the train. Herds of impala and Grants' gazelle often cross the line in front of the train, always clearing the track at a bound. Most wild animals appear to be afraid of treading between the rails, except the rhinoceros, whose deep imprints are often seen on the banks, although he never appears to have got so far as to attempt rooting up the rails, or to dispute the passage of a locomotive. From Voi to a short distance beyond Kibwezi (195 miles) there are few animals to be seen without hunting, but from there on to near Nairobi, vast herds of game can often be seen where the bush is open, or on the grassy plains.

Good fishing can be obtained in the Athi River, but followers of the gentle art would be well advised to be careful how they enter the water, crocodiles of large size and abnormal appetite being known to frequent it. Several coolies were taken by them during the construction of the railway bridges, while washing clothes or bathing carelessly. Lions are frequently seen in the vicinity of the Athi and Stony Athi Rivers. They are fond of lying up in the reed beds and long grass of the two rivers, and the numerous nullahs running into them. Elephants are occasionally seen near Nairobi, but the Masai having established a large number of kraals round the township, there is little game to be seen near it now.

Shortly after the officers' houses were built on Nairobi Hill, overlooking the railway town, antelope were often seen in among them, and on one occasion a lion killed a zebra in front of the deputy-manager's house. Hyenas are constantly seen and heard about the town at night, waiting for any unconsidered trifles such as terriers, cats, fowls, or native babies, safe in the knowledge that they are on the "free



A SWAHILI PORTER



THE APPROACH OF RAILHEAD



PLACING THE SLEEPERS



THE FIRST RAIL



LAYING THE RAILS

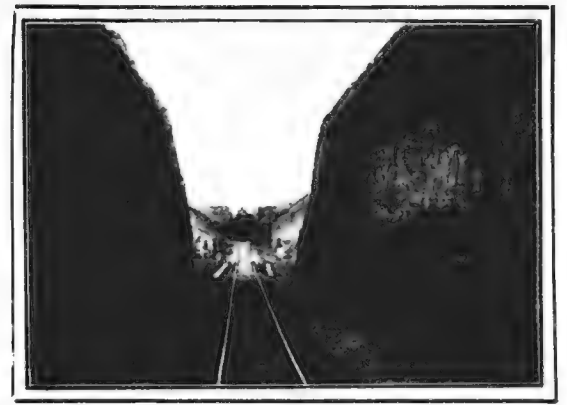


BRINGING ALONG THE RAILS



THE LINE COMPLETED

LAYING THE LINE ACROSS THE ATHI PLAINS



CUTTING NEAR MORENDAT RIVER, 395 MILES FROM MOMBASA

list," and cannot, under the game laws, be "killed, hunted or captured."

Six of our small illustrations give an idea of how the line was laid over a very easy part of the Athi Plains, the first showing the rail-head work in the distance, and the sixth the completed line running into Athi River Station, on the same day, the position of the river being indicated by the line of trees in the distance. The actual construction of the line was done with coolie labour imported from India, the greatest number employed on the line being about 23,000. For surveys and other work beyond the actual construction, Swahili porters were used, and did excellent service. The Morendat cutting and viaduct on the Mau Escarpment give some idea of the heavier portions of the work, very different to that shown on the Athi Plains.

Panoramas of the line in the Great Rift Valley and at the summit of Mau, from which on a clear day the lake can be seen, are also given. The railway surveys were, during 1900, extended round the northern, or British, half of the Victoria Nyanza, and very large additions to our knowledge of the country made thereby. Two steel sectional boats were used by the surveyors employed on this work. An illustration of one, the *Vice-Admiral*, is given.

Several natural arches, the finest being the one illustrated, were found on the lake shores and its islands, a great number of which were visited and surveyed for the first time, the Sesse Group alone numbering about ninety, including all its smaller islets. Ingira Island from Nakaranga Point will be remembered by the readers of Sir H. M. Stanley's book, "Across the Dark Continent," as the spot where the great battles took place between the Waganda and the Wavuma in 1875, the photograph being taken from the spot at which the Waganda began to build the dyke by which they hoped to cross to the island on which the Wavuma forces lay.

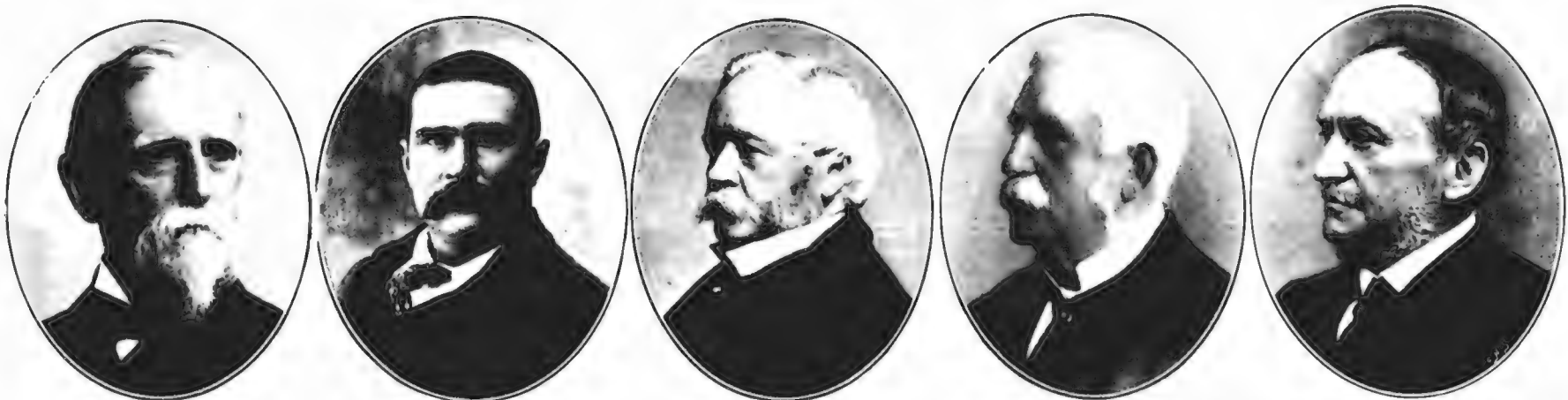
The salt fields of Kisingere, in Kavirondo, and about fifty miles from Port Florence, is a well-known place to which canoes constantly come from all round the lake to buy salt of a poor description that is obtained by the natives from the earth taken from the shallow excavations shown in our illustration.

R. WHITEHOUSE.

ONCE more Holland has hopes of an heir to the throne. It is now officially announced that the Queen expects her confinement in September.—Like ourselves, Spain is bent on Coronation festivities, which begin a week before the King comes of age, on May 17. King Alfonso will take the Oath on his birthday, and the festivities will include a review, banquets and receptions at the Palace, and a gala performance at the Royal Theatre.—The Shah of Persia will include London in his proposed European tour this year and will stay a week—from July 13 to 20. He comes through Austria to Italy, goes thence to Germany, France and England, next to Belgium and Germany, and finally to Russia.



TEMPORARY VIADUCT ON MAU ESCARPMENT, 476 MILES FROM MOMBASA



GENERAL LEW WALLACE Author of "Ben-Hur" COMMANDANT KRUITZINGER Tried for murder and acquitted THE LATE PROFESSOR MEIKLEJOHN Of St. Andrews University THE LATE GENERAL W. C. FORREST, C.B. Crimean Veteran THE LATE SIR JOHN F. D. DONNELLY Formerly Secretary to the Science and Art Department

Our Portraits

COMMANDANT KRUITZINGER, who has just been acquitted of the charges brought against him and is to be treated as an ordinary prisoner of war, was captured on the 15th December last. The romantic circumstances of his capture have sufficed to make him loom picturesquely in the public eye, and the news of his acquittal has been received with very general satisfaction. With 150 followers, mostly rebels, he crossed the Orange River into Cape Colony near Colesberg, and then sought to cross the De Aar-Naauport Railway near Hanover Road Station. He was, however, closely pursued by Colonel Doran's and Lord Charles Bentinck's columns, and driven against the blockhouse line. As the Boers approached the line they were seen to hesitate. Kruitzing and one of his adjutants then galloped forward and cut the barbed wire fence, the nearest blockhouse and both columns simultaneously opening a heavy fire. Eight Boers were seen to fall while crossing the line. Kruitzing twice returned across the line, and carried two of his wounded followers to their horses and sat them on. On returning to rescue a third he was severely wounded. His trial commenced on February 14, there being four charges of murder, in addition to those of train-wrecking and cruelty to prisoners. His defence before the court-martial rested mainly on two points: (1) That he was a prisoner of war and not a captured rebel—an Orange Free Stater, not a Cape Colonist; (2) that he was taken in the performance of "a brave action," entitling him to treatment in accordance with the usages of war. His full name is Pieter Hendrik Kruitzing, and he is a burgher of Zastron, in the Orange River Colony, where he acted as De Wet's second in command in that colony. Our portrait, which was taken after his capture, is by L. H. Allen, Graaf Reinet.

Professor John M. D. Meiklejohn, of Highworth, Ashford, Kent, Professor of Education in St. Andrews University, was the son of a schoolmaster, and was born in Edinburgh. He was educated at his father's school and at the University of Edinburgh, where he was a gold medallist in Latin, taking the M.A. Degree. He acted as war correspondent during the war over the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein between Denmark and Austria and Prussia, in 1864, in the course of the operations being arrested as a spy. He was assistant-commissioner to the Endowed Schools Commission for Scotland in 1874, and he had been Professor of Theory, History and Practice of Education at St. Andrews University since 1876. In politics Professor Meiklejohn was an advanced Liberal, and at two General Elections endeavoured to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. It was, however, as a *littérateur* and educationalist that he was better known than as a politician. He translated "Kant's Critique of Pure Reason" for the Philosophical Division of "Bohn's Libraries," wrote a life of Dr. Bell, the founder of the "Madras,"

or monitorial system of education, under the title of "An Old Educational Reformer," and edited "The Life and Letters of W. B. Hodgson, LL.D., late Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh." He was the author and compiler of a large number of well-known educational text-books. Our portrait is by Elliott and Fry, Baker Street.

Sir John Fretcheville Dykes Donnelly, K.C.B., was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers in 1853. He served in the Crimean War, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He was a major-general in 1887. In 1884 he was appointed secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, where he was inspector for science from 1859 to 1874, director of science from 1874 to 1881, and assistant secretary from 1881 to 1884. He retired in 1899, after having been connected with the department for forty years. He was made a K.C.B. in 1868. In 1899 a presentation was made to him as a testimony to his personal popularity with the staff at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Our portrait is by Maull and Fox, Piccadilly.

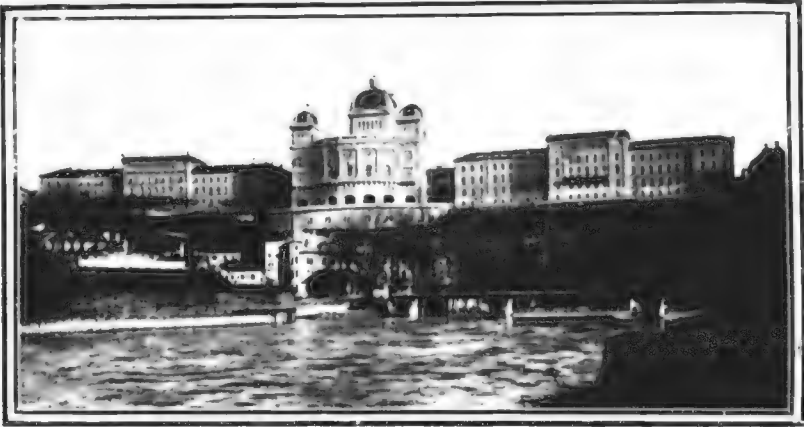
General William Charles Forrest, C.B., colonel of the 11th Hussars, was son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Forrest, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Army. He was born on March 22, 1819, was educated at Eton, and entered the Army on March 11, 1836. He served with the 4th Dragoon Guards in the Crimean Campaign of 1854-55, taking part in the battles of Balaklava (where he was wounded), Inkerman, and the Tchernaya, and in the siege of Sebastopol. He was placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of full general in July, 1881. He was a magistrate for Hampshire, was created a C.B. in 1875, was colonel of the 8th Hussars from 1880 till 1886, and had been colonel of the 11th Hussars since 1886. Our portrait is by H. W. Salmon, Winchester.

General Lew Wallace is the author of the religious romance, "Ben-Hur," a book which, in the United States, is a classic, the sale of it being only equalled by Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and a dramatised version of which is now being given at Drury Lane Theatre. General Wallace, who obtained his rank in the Mexican and Civil Wars, was Governor of New Mexico some twenty years ago, and United States Minister to Turkey for four years, between 1881-5. It was during his Governorship that he wrote "Ben-Hur." For a long time General Wallace strenuously opposed any dramatisation of his work, but at length consented, after reading an adaptation which surmounted the difficulty of omitting Jesus the Nazarene, who figures largely in the book. It is probable that General Wallace will journey from his home in Indiana to see the present production. Our portrait is by Roehwood, New York.

"Lady Peel"

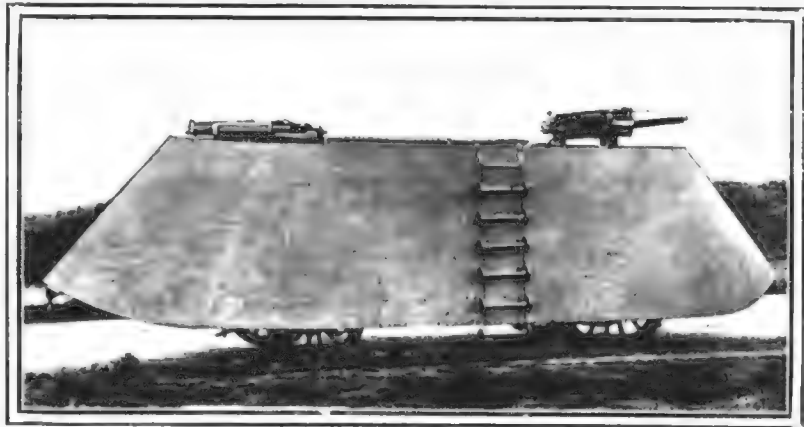
FOR several sufficient reasons, it must be acknowledged that the portrait of Lady Peel, reproduced in our series of "Famous Portraits by the Great Masters," has distinctive interest beyond the average. Most of the writers who have dwelt upon the life and works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, from his actual lifetime downwards, have pronounced this painting the artist's *chef-d'œuvre*, a conclusion warranted by circumstances. Of all his noble and friendly patrons, Sir Robert Peel must stand pre-eminent as the foremost and most liberal, not excepting Royal and courtly patronage. The artist had to please the most influential of his friends, while the sitter was not only a fashionable heiress, but the most admired of the youthful beauties of her day, and, in accepting this tempting but hazardous commission at the height of his reputation, Lawrence appropriately strove to excel himself, and, as generally pointed out, endeavoured to emulate one of the universally recognised masterpieces of the arts, an almost inestimable original, also in the possession of the fortunate Sir Robert Peel, upon whom fortune's favours were apparently destined to fall in showers at the earlier stages of his brilliant career. Moreover, the high intrinsic value of the painting of "Lady Peel" has been the cause of temptation, and the work of art in question was recently the subject of a *cause célèbre* in the French and English Law Courts.

There were surroundings of glamour and romance connected with the lady's *entrée* on the *beau monde*, when "great matches" formed the choicest social topics. Miss Floyd, a phenomenon of everything attractive, was sought in matrimony by the desirable suitors of the day. Prominently there was the phoenix Ball Hughes, one of the most remarkably handsome men in society—and known as "The Golden Ball," on account of his wealth—vainly sighing to lay his forty thousand a year income at the heiress's feet; but Sir Robert Peel was the happy man, and made the ideal paragon his own, like the Fortunatus of romance! June, 1820, the great statesman married the lovely Julia, youngest daughter of Sir John Floyd, Bart. Although "no politician"—the fair lady's own expressive phrase—she became in time the closest, or the only, companion of the statesman in his inmost thoughts. It will be remembered that, after an exceptionally happy experience of thirty years, Sir Robert Peel, unfortunately, met his end, July 2, 1850, from the effects of a fall from his horse; Lady Peel survived her husband till October 27, 1859. The result of this happy union was two daughters and five sons: Sir Robert Peel (the third Baronet), Sir Frederick Peel, Sir William Peel, and Arthur Wellesley Peel, the fifth son, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1884 to 1895, created Viscount Peel upon his retirement from that office. The winsome picture of "Lady Peel" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1825, and high critical authorities have ventured to pronounce that this work, with reference to its emulation with the gem of the famous Peel collection (now happily in the National Gallery), "must be considered the best of Lawrence's works."



The new palace of the Swiss Parliament was opened, on April 1, by the members of the Swiss Federal Council and the Federal Assembly. The inaugural ceremony was of a public nature. The members of the two Chambers, having assembled for the last time in the old building in which hitherto the National Council had held its meetings, were driven in procession to the new palace, headed by the cantonal authorities and municipal councillors. Crowds lined the route. On their arrival the Deputies took their seats, and an address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Zemp, the President of the Swiss Confederation. The new palace was sanctioned in 1892 and begun in 1894. The buildings, which have cost 8,000,000 fr., were designed by Professor Auer, of St. Gall, under whose directions the plans were carried out. The Parliament House, which is surmounted by a lofty cupola, is placed between the two Government palaces. Our photograph is by A. Kr. nn

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This marriage will connect the Obrenovitch family for the first time with the leading reigning houses in Europe. Mlle. Natalie Constantinovitch will have for sisters-in-law the present Queen of Italy and two Russian Grand Duchesses, besides a Princess of Battenberg. The marriage is of considerable political importance in view of the childlessness of Queen Draga of Serbia, and the movement for the creation of a great Servian kingdom under the leadership of a Montenegrin Prince.

Our Bookshelf

"DENMARK PAST AND PRESENT."

THE writer of this work affirms that although Denmark is within thirty-six hours' easy journey from London, the average Englishman knows less of "the Land of our Queen," than he does of Egypt, the Soudan, and Australia. However this may be, as Miss Thomas shows, there are many places of sufficient interest to warrant a holiday being spent there. In the first place she says it is an ideal country for the cyclist. It appears from her volume, which partakes somewhat of the nature of a guide-book, that there is nothing particularly attractive either about the inhabitants, particularly the peasantry, or about the country itself, the principal interest lying in the towns. Copenhagen is an exceedingly beautiful city, and contains many fine buildings, of which the Danish people are most proud, but which, says the writer, would "not awaken admiration in any other town." There is no need for us to enumerate all the towns and villages she visited; they all contained something of particular interest, either from a historical point of view, or for their present beauty. Miss Thomas's description of the Castle of Fredensborg, the residence of the Royal Family, will prove attractive reading, more particularly to our fair readers. The apartments of our own Queen can hardly be called regal, in the ordinary acceptance of the word. She says:—"There are but three of these simple little rooms. The first is a bedroom, the whole

"Denmark Past and Present." By Margaret Thomas. (Frederick.)



PRINCE MIRKO



MLLE. NATALIE CONSTANTINOVITCH

A ROYAL BETROTHAL IN MONTENEGRO

furniture of which consists of two plain mahogany bedsteads, side by side, a round table, an ordinary sofa, a few chairs, and a dressing-table; of course, curtains and ornaments were wanting when I saw the place, but no young girl in our days could be more simply lodged than this Royal lady when in her father's house. A small dressing-room is attached, and the third is a bedroom for a lady's-maid, in which is the plainest of iron bedsteads, and just enough other accessories with which to pass the night." Of the Danes themselves, the author writes:—"They are a stolid people, unesthetic, unambitious, and very much concentrated in themselves, but honest, hospitable, brave and worthy, and possessing powers of reflection and a sentiment of poetry which have resulted in some of the finest productions of modern literature." The book, which is illustrated with good photographs, also contains some well-written chapters on Danish literature past and present, and on folk-stories. It is a work which should be carefully read by any prospective visitor to Denmark.

"BIRDS' NESTS."

Mr. Dixon is so well known an authority on ornithology, and his many books on birds and bird-life are so widely read, that it needs no remarks of ours to recommend any new work from his pen. His latest work, "Birds' Nests," which he calls "An Introduction to the Science of Caliology," cannot but add to his already high reputation among scientists, whilst to students, to whom the volume is addressed, it will not only prove of great value, but it will, doubtless, induce many, who have hitherto neglected it, to interest themselves in this branch of science. It is a remarkable fact, as the author states, that notwithstanding the great and increasing popularity of the subject of birds' nests, no book has within the last seventy years been entirely devoted to them, and it is little less extraordinary that until comparatively recently their

"Birds' Nests." By Charles Dixon. (Grant Richards.)

scientific study has been almost completely ignored. "And yet their study—the science of Caliology" (says the writer)—"is one of the most fascinating branches of ornithology." "A bird's nest," he says, "is the most graphic mirror of a bird's mind. It is the most palpable example of those reasoning, thinking qualities with which these creatures are unquestionably very highly endowed." Many observers view these structures merely as objects of beauty, ignoring all evidence of purely utilitarian significance. Mr. Dixon tells his readers, however, that birds' nests are purely utilitarian structures; that their beauty or their ugliness, their elaborate finish, or their crude workmanship, are matters of human sentiment only, and play no part in the general plan of avine architecture. Mr. Dixon treats of every kind of nest and bird, from the cuckoo, who "shirks the responsibility of offspring," to the cassiques, whose hanging nests are "a type of architecture in which the art of suspension reaches its climax." To non-scientific readers this fascinating volume will prove quite as entertaining as the same author's "Curiosities of Bird Life."

"ELLEN TERRY AND HER SISTERS."

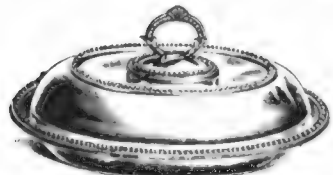
We must confess to having found Mr. Pemberton's somewhat effusive work on Ellen Terry and her sisters a trifle wearisome. In the flyleaves of the book there is a letter from the celebrated actress to the author, in which she writes:—"You tell me that if I give you leave you can weave a story about me that will interest your readers." The story, when you can get at it, no doubt is interesting, but, unfortunately, the writer has taken Miss Terry at her word, and has woven a "story about her"—in other words, has written all round her, with the result that only by a great amount of skipping does the book become readable. There seems to have been considerable discussion as to the first appearance of the heroine of the volume. The author says that there was a general feeling that Ellen Terry made her debut as Mamillius, the little son of King Leontes, in Kean's revival of *The Winter's Tale*, until, in 1880, Mr. Dutton Cook described her appearing for the first time as the little Duke of York, on which occasion Kate and Ellen Terry figured as the Princess murdered in the Tower. Upon being appealed to by Mr. Clement Scott, Miss Terry said:—"The very first time I ever appeared on any stage was at the first night of *The Winter's Tale* at the Princess's Theatre, with dear Charles Kean." Yet the author seems to cast some doubt on his heroine's statement, for he says later: "As the lady has so strongly declared for Mamillius, and as Mr. Tawse (a gentleman who described himself as a 'play-bill worm') thus champions her, I suppose the verdict must be accepted; and yet it seems very unlikely that such an accurate writer as Mr. Dutton Cook could have been mistaken concerning that impersonation of the little Duke of York. Can Ellen Terry have forgotten it?" As a record of this charming actress's career, the book, no doubt, is interesting, though diffuse. There are critiques from able pens of all her performances, the play-bills included in the volume are most interesting, whilst the many charming photographs of Miss Ellen Terry forms, in our opinion, the most attractive feature of the volume.

"Ellen Terry and Her Sisters." By T. Edgar Pemberton. (Pearson.)

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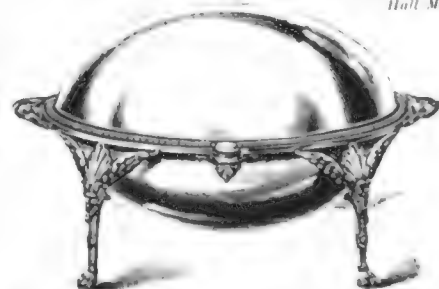
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THE BUILDINGS ERECTED AT PORT SUNLIGHT

Paper Read by W. H. Lever, at a Meeting of the Architectural Association, London, March 21, 1902.

AFTER his opening remarks, dealing with Port Sunlight and the surrounding neighbourhood, Mr. Lever continued:

Port Sunlight is built on the lands adjoining Bromborough Pool, up the ravines and gutters of which, to a greater or less extent in former days, the tide used to flow. We have filled up the gutters and levelled the land at the bottom of the ravines, but only so as to raise same above high-water mark. This leaves the ravines available for use as parks and recreation grounds, and so treated they will become the feature of the village. At the junction with Bromborough Pool a dam is in course of construction, which will cut these parks off from the incoming tides, and also serve to carry a road at that point across the pool. The roads have been so planned that, whilst making direct and shortest ways to important points, such as the railway station, the ferry, the tramway terminus, and to the office and works, they shall still form, wherever possible, curves and sweeps following the lines of the ravines.

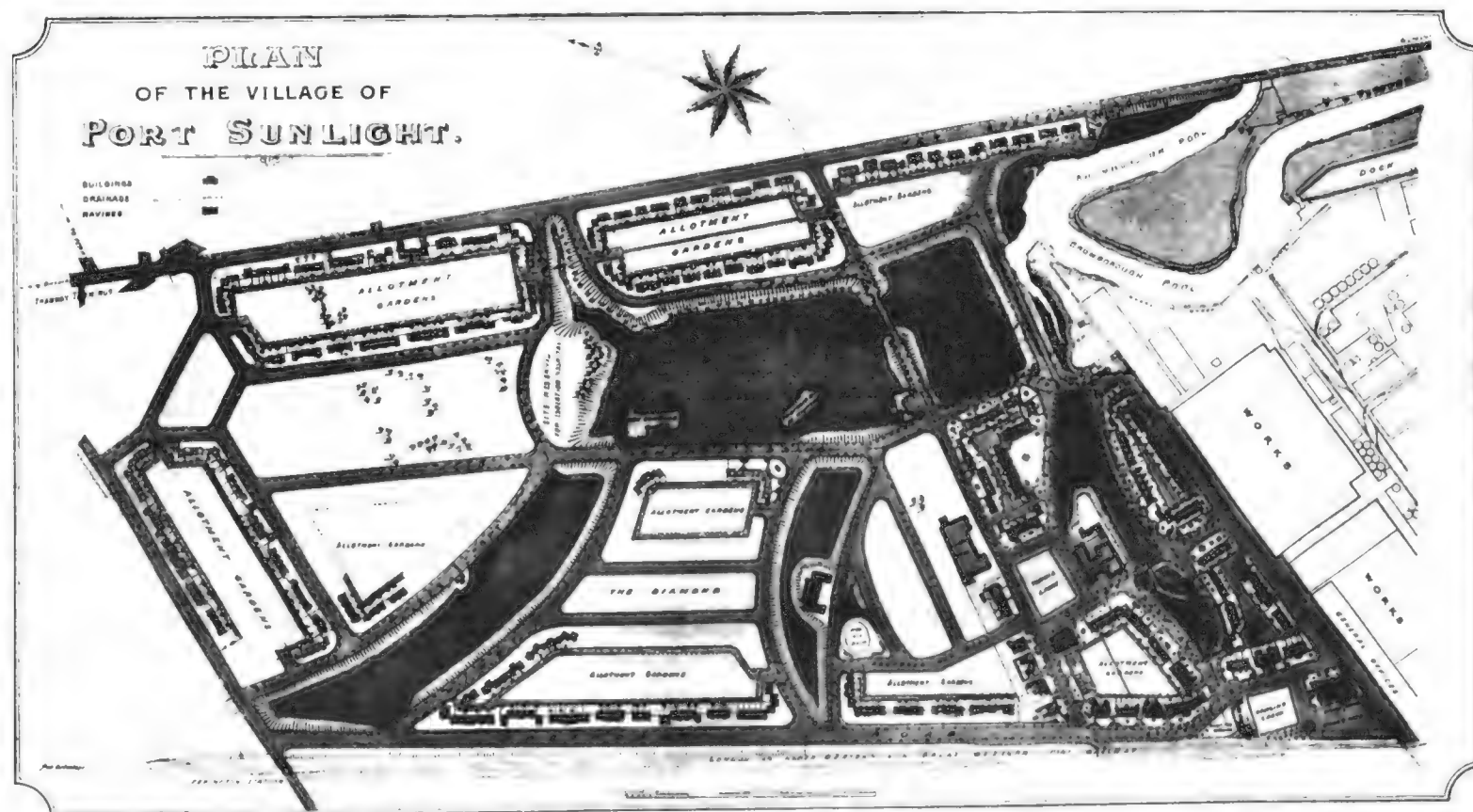
Another object aimed for in the laying out of the village has been that none of the houses should have their backs to the railway line. It is remarkable how little this is thought of in laying out building land adjoining railways, and yet I know of no feature of such an estate that ought to have more

and rendered us independent of adjoining landowners, with the result that we were able later to purchase whatever land we required to the north of Bolton Road. Whether this would have been possible without the independent outlet being first created I cannot say; but if that had appeared to us to be possible, the bridge in all probability would not have been built, and the village would have lost one of its most striking features.

The total area occupied by ravines is 121,000 square yards, or about twenty-five acres. Adjoining one of these ravines we are erecting a gymnasium, using wood as the building material. In another we are erecting an open-air theatre, which, for want of a better name, will be called the auditorium. The sloping banks of the ravine allow of a perfect arrangement of seats, somewhat on the lines of the classic Greek theatres. Of course, I know it is somewhat risky to build an open-air theatre in this uncertain climate, but the view taken is this, that we may possibly rely on four months during which we shall find this theatre extremely useful, and as the cost of such an open-air theatre is certainly not more than one quarter that of a fully enclosed building, it appears to be a fairly economical arrangement. In addition, is it not desirable to cultivate more the capacity of our

what can be done with unlimited money lavishly spent, which is, perhaps, the least useful lesson village architecture should teach. However, the hall answers its purpose most admirably, and should prove to be a centre of life for the village as long as the village is in existence. The cooking arrangements are most admirable and perfect. A happier or brighter spectacle than the hall at noon, with the hundreds of healthy, bright girls seated at the clean, neat tables, would be difficult to find.

At about the same time that we built the Gladstone Hall, we built a block of cottages, with a shop at one end of the block. This shop is now used as the village post and telegraph office, and is well worth attention. The half-timber work in this shop is solid oak, employed, as nearly as the modern Building Acts will allow, in exactly the same way as it would have been employed had the shop been erected 300 years ago. The same remark applies practically to all the half-timber buildings at Port Sunlight, although there are, I think, one or perhaps two cases where this has not been strictly adhered to. The village stores used to be at this shop, but the growth of the village soon rendered it too small, and, therefore, large central shops were built from the designs of Messrs. Douglas and Fordham, of Chester. The site selected is at the corner of Bolton Road and



careful attention, both on the grounds of the financial success of such undertakings, and also in the interests of the public using the railways. The general width of the roads has been fixed at 40 feet—say 8 yards roadway and 8 feet each for footpaths—but our widest road is 12 yards for roadway and 12 feet for footpaths. I don't know whether it is a recognised rule to make the footpaths as many feet wide as the roadways are yards in width, but I have always found this to give a most excellent proportion. In order to realise the intention of leaving the ravines as parks and recreation grounds, and at the same time not diverge from the directness of the roads to adjacent local centres, the ravines had to be spanned at several points, and, with two exceptions where bridges have been built, this has been done by means of banks of earth. In building these bridges the intention has been to add distinct objects of interest to the village. The first of the two bridges is the one near the Schools, spanning the park at that point. It was designed by Messrs. Douglas and Fordham, of Chester, and forms one of the most charming features of the Village. The second bridge carries Bolton Road across the ravine to its continuation to New Chester Road. This bridge was built from the designs of Messrs. William and Segar Owen, of Warrington, and it would be difficult to imagine anything more solid and strong, yet light and graceful. It is an ideal structure for the purpose for which it was designed. At the time the bridge was built we did not own, and could not then readily acquire, the land bounding the north-western part of the bridge. The ravine, therefore, for many reasons, could not be spanned by an embankment. The necessity for the continuation of Bolton Road to New Chester Road was an urgent matter that could no longer be delayed. Hence the only solution of the difficulty was the building of the bridge, which gave us the outlet we required

English climate for open-air summer amusements? However, in any case, it will be an interesting experiment. Adjoining another of the ravines, and occupying a triangular piece of ground that otherwise could not have been profitably used, an open-air swimming bath has been made. The shape of the bath is oval, length 100 feet, breadth 75 feet; 3 feet deep at one end, and 7 feet 4 inches at the other; with wooden dressing-rooms placed in convenient positions.

What I may call the first public building to be erected at Port Sunlight was the Gladstone Hall, opened by the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in November, 1891. This, in my unprofessional opinion, is the most appropriate village hall we have. It is simple and unpretentious, admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was designed, and most suitable and appropriate for erection in a village. But Gladstone Hall has for long been too small for the needs of the village, and, therefore, an additional dining-hall has been built, at present devoted entirely to the use of the women and girls of the works and village. This hall is called Hulme Hall, and I certainly feel a little more at liberty to criticise it, since it was built from the designs of the same architects who designed Gladstone Hall, Messrs. William and Segar Owen, of Warrington, than whom no one has been more happy in their work at Port Sunlight, to whom also we are indebted for the quiet grace and beauty of the earliest buildings in the village which have given to it its distinctive English village character. Probably the difficulties connected with the size of Hulme Hall were greater than appear at first sight, the problem being to provide dining accommodation for not less than 1,500 people seated at small tables—say, six persons at each table. The effect produced on one's mind by Hulme Hall is not that of a village building, but rather that referred to above as showing

Bridge Street, and the group of shops consists of grocery and provision shop, drapery and millinery shop, and butcher's shop. These stores are managed by the employees themselves entirely, and whatever capital is employed is provided by themselves, and whatever profits are made are divided amongst themselves. Over the entire area of the three shops is the girls' institute, with large central hall and side class-rooms, the latter formed by movable wooden screens, so that when required they can be thrown into the central hall. This is the girls' club of the village, and one of our most useful institutions. Sewing classes, ambulance classes, etc., are held here during the winter months, and in a lesser degree in the summer. This institution does not quite correspond to the men's social club, being a more educational institution than the men's club. This latter was built from the designs of Messrs. Grayson and Ould, of Liverpool, and has proved a most useful and successful building for its intended purpose. It contains the usual accommodation for billiards, games, reading, etc., inside, with a full-sized bowling green adjoining. Opposite the men's club is a range of buildings with a "past." Its present use is an addition to the school accommodation of the village. Prior to that it was used as a girls' restaurant on the first floor, with small confectionery shop, estate office, and caretaker's rooms on the ground floor. Earlier again the first floor had been divided, as in those early days one-half was found to provide ample accommodation for the girls' restaurant, and the other half was available for, and was used as, a junior social club. None of these uses, however, is the original one for which the building was designed and built, which was to provide a series of four homes, each with twelve cubicle bedrooms, and with bath-rooms, parlour, living room, kitchen, and all the necessary



PANORAMIC VIEW—PARK ROAD AND BRIDGE STREET



COTTAGES—GREENDALE ROAD

J. J. Talbot

equipment for accommodating a total of forty-eight girls, being twelve girls in each of the four homes with provision also for matrons and staff for each house. The charge for this accommodation was 2s. 6d. a week for each girl, and this included everything except washing of the girls' wearing apparel and cost of food. This charge was based upon the cost to the girls of the cheapest and usually very inferior lodgings to be obtained in the worst and most crowded adjoining districts. However, the girls objected to the idea altogether. The homes never attracted more than a dozen girls at one time. Finally they had to be closed and adapted for other uses. I believe the girls' objection was due more to the suspicion they had that they were being asked to live in what appeared to them an institution, and probably also to the ridicule of other girls, than to any other cause. They were making a respectable living, and their womanly pride preferred to be independent, and to find their own lodging accommodation with some working man's family.

But the buildings of which we are most proud at Port Sunlight, both architecturally and otherwise, are the school buildings, built from the designs of Messrs. Douglas and Fordham. All the social work of the village centres round these buildings. Undenominational Divine Services are held here on Sundays by our resident minister, the Rev. S.

with every detail, both inside and out-side, speaking of thoroughness and truth, and with such ornament only as would add dignity to the building and produce a feeling of reverence in those worshipping within or viewing it from without.

I must not forget to take you to our village inn called "Bridge Inn" built from the designs of Messrs. Grayson and Ould. It is unlicensed, and it is not intended to apply for a licence for the sale of intoxicants, and it is one of our most successful and useful buildings, providing easily day accommodation for many hundreds of visitors, with a few bedrooms sufficient to meet all the demands of visitors requiring to make a longer stay in the village. Considering the difficulties to be overcome in securing all that was demanded of the architects at a cost within the means placed at their disposal, this is certainly one of the successes of the village.

And now, let us examine the various types of cottages built at Port Sunlight. We have really two standard types only—the cottage and the parlour house—although we have some half-dozen cottages which have less accommodation than the standard type of cottage, and perhaps a dozen houses, occupied by our clergyman, doctor, schoolmaster, managers and heads of departments, which provide specially for those they were designed and built to accommodate, and present

villagers speaks more eloquently than any words of mine could do of the absolute need for such means of healthy recreation.

You will note that the accommodation in the cottage type provides for three bedrooms upstairs, and living room, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, and larder on the ground floor, with enclosed yard and usual outbuildings. The dimensions you will note marked on plan. Our experience leads us to believe that any variation from these dimensions has not been popular with the villagers. If the rooms are made larger it entails more work on the wife than she is able to devote to their care, and therefore the house soon loses its tenant. On the other hand, if the rooms are smaller they will not accommodate the necessary furniture, with a like result. In fact, a workman's cottage must fit like a glove the wants of the tenant if it is to be a successful attempt to



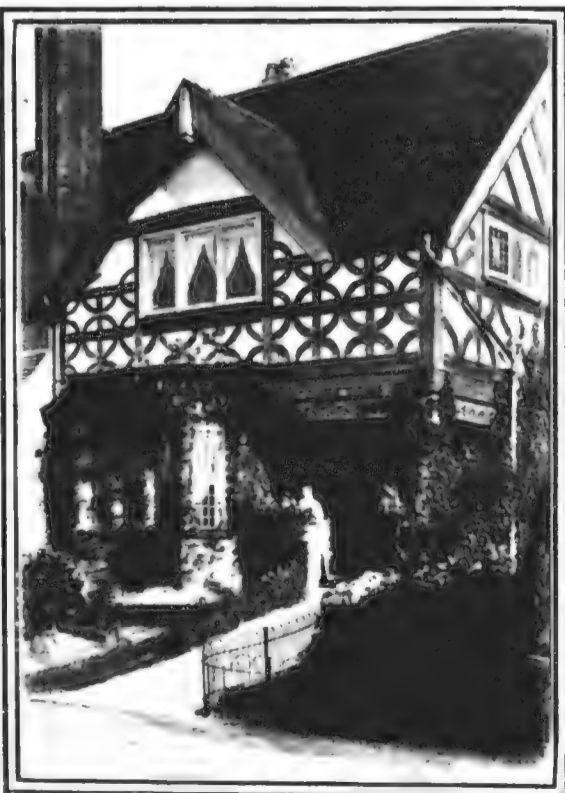
PANORAMIC VIEW—GREENDALE ROAD

Gamble-Walker. They are used also as Sunday schools on Sunday afternoons, and as day schools on week-days. In addition they are in constant use for social and educational functions on week-nights. Additional schools are now in process of building from the designs of Messrs. Grayson and Ould, which, when completed, will raise the school accommodation to a provision for over 1,500 scholars.

A church is also being built, from designs by Messrs. William and Segar Owen. I would like to describe this church to you, but I am afraid that if I attempted to do so you would be wearied by my inability to clearly convey a correct idea of it to your minds. I can only say that the aim and intention has been to produce an honest piece of work, worthy of the purpose for which it is intended.

no special variation from the usual villa or moderate-sized family house. We will, therefore, pass these exceptions over, and devote ourselves to the consideration of the standard type, which really is the type for ninety-seven out of every 100 houses. In planning the standard type the idea has been, firstly, to provide a garden as foreground to the cottage and screen from the road. These front gardens are in every case kept in proper order and cared for by ourselves. We have found by experience that no other plan is successful in securing a character to the village and avoiding the unsightliness of here and there the obtrusion of neglected plots of garden which would mar the whole effect. This care by ourselves of front gardens is effected at a cost of 3d. per garden per week. In addition to these front gardens we have also allotment gardens to almost each block of cottages. These allotments the tenants cultivate themselves as vegetable gardens, or properly fence and use for poultry, etc. These allotment gardens are placed as near as possible to each cottage, and are the very safety valve of the village. Their use and appreciation by the

provide for the happiness and comfort of himself, wife, and family. Having settled by experience the most suitable type of cottage, it has been adhered to in all the cottages at Port Sunlight and Thornton. The parlour cottages, differ from the ordinary cottages in having an additional bedroom on the first floor and a parlour on the ground floor. In a few cases the scullery in these houses has been fitted with a kitchen grate, so that all the cooking could be done there, leaving the kitchen to be used as a dining room. The general type adopted for the parlour houses has proved popular, and therefore has been settled upon as permanent. The financial aspect of the village at Port Sunlight is soon told. The capital it has taken to buy the 14 acres of land, build the cottages, houses, schools, shops, institutions, clubs, etc., and including making the roads, laying out the parks, etc., has been over 350,000l. Our standard type of cottage thirteen years ago cost us 200l. each to build, and identically the same cottage in 1901 cost us 330l. to build. The parlour houses cost us then about 350l. each to build, and now about 550l. each.



COTTAGE—PARK ROAD

W. & S. Owen



PORT SUNLIGHT VILLAGE SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN



ALLOTMENT GARDENS

NEW COTTAGES—PRIMROSE HILL *Grayson & Ould*

Upon this 350,000/. Lever Brothers, Limited, receive no interest or return whatever, the rents being fixed at such an amount as only to pay for rates, taxes, repairs, and maintenance. The rents have had to be increased from 3s. per cottage per week to 5s. per cottage per week, owing to increased cost of maintenance of parks and roads and of the cottages themselves. The cost of repairs has gradually grown to extravagant proportions, owing to the fact that every tenant has been allowed practically any repairs he asked for. This was allowed because the tenants as a whole paid the total cost of repairs and maintenance, but this system does not bring it so clearly home to individual tenants that extravagance in requests for skilled workmen for trivial repairs is expensive. There are clear indications shown by the reduction in the number of such requests during the last six months that the last raising of the rents is having a good effect. From our experience, therefore, it appears that with the most economical expenditure on repairs and maintenance the rental of a cottage to cover rates, taxes, repairs and maintenance only would be 3s. 6d. per week, and of a parlour house 5s. 6d. per week, and that out of such rental nothing would be available as interest on capital outlay. Taking the value of the land at 240/. per acre, and taking ten cottages per acre as the maximum number possible per acre, after allowing the proportion of each cottage for parks and recreation grounds, we should have a total cost for cottage and land of 354/., which at 4 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. depreciation (in addition to cost of maintenance already provided for), is, say, 17/. 14s. per cottage per annum, or, say, 6s. 10d. per cottage per week. Adding this to the cost of rates, taxes, repairs and maintenance, we have a rental of 10s. 4d. per cottage per week as the letting value of the cottages of Port Sunlight on an ordinary commercial basis. Taking the rate of interest at 3 per cent. and of depreciation at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the sum of 4s. 9d. per cottage per week would be sufficient to meet these, and consequently a gross rental of 8s. 3d. per cottage per week would be sufficient.

My object in mentioning this is to draw attention to the fact that to build a village such as Port Sunlight is not commercially possible at the present time. To ask either of the above rents would be to place the possibility of living in such a village out of the reach of ordinary village tenants. How can the difficulty be met? There are only two possible channels of reduction—cheaper land and less expensive buildings. The value of the land for cottages is fixed by the number of cottages the law allows to be built upon it. If the legal maximum were twelve cottages per acre, as it ought to

be, it would be impossible for land for cottages to reach a higher value than twelve cottages would bear. The present Building Acts allow of forty-five cottages being crushed like sardines in a box on one acre of land. The effect of this absence of proper restrictions operates in all cases to the raising of the value of the land. In Liverpool this is seen by competitions amongst builders themselves, who elevate to the level of a fine art the study of how many cottages can be squeezed upon a given area. The ingenious builder who can see his way to squeeze the most houses on a given plot of land sees his way at the same time to give the highest price for the land and so to secure it.

The only remedy is the restriction of the number of cottages to be built upon a given area of land, to say, twelve cottages per acre. This will allow 400 yards of land for

consequences—and I maintain that, building upon dear land he does all that can be done with the materials at his disposal. If our best architects would only come to his assistance by studying the present-day requirements to be provided for in dwelling-houses, the cheapest and best materials for the purpose, the preparation of the same by machinery, as far as possible, rather than by hand labour. To study the saving to be effected by the erection of dwelling-houses in large masses rather than singly, and to do so with greater effect and less monotony than by building as at present; in fact, to raise architecture in relation to the dwellings of the million on to broad, comprehensive lines, so as to rest on the only true basis that architecture can ever occupy—the supplying of the requirements of the age with economy, simplicity and character. Modern domestic

architecture requires to adapt itself to the requirements of the twentieth century, in the same way that naval architecture has done in shipbuilding, and to accomplish as much by disregarding traditions as to building materials in supplying the demand for dwellings for the masses of the people as naval architecture has done by disregarding traditions as to shipbuilding materials in supplying our present-day demands for ships. We know that for certain buildings, which must be monumental and important, we are not likely to discover better building materials than stone, granite, or marble. But dwellings for the masses of the people need not be monumental. If they can be inexpensively built to stand absolutely sound, weather-proof and sanitary, for, say, fifty or sixty years, they will better supply the present-day requirements than if, by increased cost, they were built to stand good for 300 years. The changing life of our citizens, the necessity that is laid upon them to follow their employment wherever it may lead them, and the fact that our experience teaches us that in fifty or sixty years the site of cottages may in all probability be wanted for other purposes all point to the present-day requirements in cottages being not for cottages to stand hundreds of years, but tens.

Understand, I am not speaking of the building of villas or mansions, say, from £70 a year rent and upwards. I only refer to cottages, and what, for want of a better word, I may call "parlour houses," the rentals being from a few shillings a week to, say, £30 or £40 a year.

I know of no greater service the architects of the country could perform during the new century than the designing of economical cottages and small houses, unfettered by tradition as to material to be used, and guided only by the wants of the age for economical, sanitary, healthy houses, to endure for fifty or sixty years only.



COTTAGES—PARK ROAD, LOOKING TOWARD SCHOOLS

cottage and garden and proportion of roads and open spaces for parks and recreation grounds. This is the maximum limit possible for maintenance of healthy life. A limit of ten cottages per acre, or 480 yards per cottage, would be better.

The next consideration is the cost of building, and I venture to suggest that there is here a magnificent field worthy of, and awaiting the attention of, our best architects. This subject should not be left to the unaided efforts of what we often thoughtlessly call the jerry-builder, a man who is, in my opinion, a most useful member of society—more sinned against than sinning. The so-called jerry-builder has to make the most of an almost impossible position—to satisfy the demands of the public for cheap dwellings, regardless of



A COSY ROOM IN A PORT SUNLIGHT COTTAGE



A PARLOUR IN A PORT SUNLIGHT COTTAGE



A KITCHEN IN A PORT SUNLIGHT COTTAGE



This monument has been erected by Mr. W. Burdett Coutts, M.P., to the memory of "brave men who died at Wynberg for their country in the South African War, 1899-1901." The boulder on which the cross stands weighs thirty-four tons, and was brought from Table Mountain. The whole monument, which is the work of Messrs. R. Cane and Sons, of Cape Town, is 18 ft. high. The names of the 152 men are engraved on the three sides of the base.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT WYNBERG.

"LIBERALISM: ITS PRINCIPLES AND PROPOSALS"

It hardly comes within the province of the reviewer of a non-political newspaper to criticise a purely political work. We will content ourselves, therefore, by saying that in our opinion the author has been eminently successful in his "attempt to state the principles and proposals of contemporary Liberalism in England." Yet his "Conclusion" appears somewhat sweeping, or at least he claims a good deal for Liberalism, when he says:

Through the middle of the nineteenth century Liberalism was, in the main, dominant in England. Large practical benefits were the fruits of its power. Taxation was lightened; education was improved; the physical condition of the people was bettered; religious equality made rapid advance. On the foundations of the ancient liberties a stately structure of self-government was built. But the last fifteen years of the century showed a complete contrast. Except for a few small and easy reforms, nothing was done to complete the earlier work. Parliament has been sluggish in remedying abuses, and for half a generation the current of political progress has flowed intermittent and weak. Many powerful forces have combined to dam back the stream.

"Liberalism: Its Principles and Proposals." By Herbert Samuel, M.A. (Grant Richards.)

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., contributes an able introduction in which he claims for his party that:—

In the sphere of legislation it has fallen to the lot of the Conservative Party to be officially responsible for the enactment of some of the most revolutionary changes of the nineteenth century—as in 1846, in regard to Free Trade; in 1867, in regard to the Suffrage; in 1881, in regard to Free Education; but in each case they were, in fact, registering not a triumph but a surrender. The pioneer work had been done by Liberals, and they, unlike the ostensible authors of change, looked upon it not only without apprehension, but with the exultation of justified faith and realised hope.

And yet, if we mistake not, these Bills when brought in by the Conservatives, were opposed by the Liberals.

Useful as the book may be to the followers of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, it is not likely to induce any of the Conservative or Liberal-Unionist party to waver in their allegiance to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour.

"A VISION OF BEAUTY"

Mr. Joseph Hatton gives us to understand that Julia Montezuma, to whom the title of his novel (Hutchinson and Co.) refers, was all the more of "A Vision" by reason of a squint, as an additional fascination. But never was the skin-depth of beauty more clearly proved. Making her entrance as a gambler's decoy, she becomes almost certainly guilty of two murders, and is generally as bad as the most exacting connoisseur in villainesses can desire. The hero, a brilliantly successful novelist and journalist when scarcely one would gather more than out of his teens, fortunately escapes from her clutches very early in their thenceforth disconnected stories. We cannot quite follow Mr. Hatton's drift in either, and are not without a suspicion that he himself was not unconscious of the same difficulty. As a picture of society, however, it is distinctly curious; indeed, to call it original is not to give it higher praise than it deserves.

"THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES"

In his newest "Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" (George Newnes), Dr. Conan Doyle has given us one of the best stories of its kind. When the most famous of detectives enters, a reviewer's hands are inconveniently tied, inasmuch as it is hard to comment on the conduct of a plot without becoming more or less guilty of its betrayal; and to betray, however little, is to spoil. In the present case, however, the plot is not everything. "The Hound of the Baskervilles" is, of course, primarily and formally, a detective story; but it is also something more. The wild west country legend of a gigantic hell-hound who pursues a family from generation to generation with vengeance for an inexplicable crime, is a fine subject, which Dr. Doyle has not deprived of its tragic flavour, even by reducing it to—but here re-enter the Reviewer's limitations, and to what it is reduced we must loyally decline to tell. Even after waking, the nightmare feeling remains. One apparently weak point calls for notice, and only one. Almost every novel-reader of the least experience has become a Sherlock Holmes in a sort of a small way, and knows at once what to think of a character in a criminal mystery who is ostentatiously devoted to so innocent a pursuit as that of butterflies. Count Fosco with his pet canaries established what has since become, in the psychology of fiction, a universal law. On the other hand, it may be that Dr. Doyle did not give so broad a hint without intention, in order that the reader might have the additional pleasure of watching the development into certainty of his own suspicions. However this may be, the author knows the whole of his business so well as to make criticism of any point of effect savour of presumption. The narrative is in the familiar form of a contribution to the biography of its hero by his enthusiastic



This monument has been erected by the Presbyterians of Cape Town and District to the memory of a number of soldiers of the same creed who died at Wynberg. Messrs. R. Cane and Sons, of Cape Town, carried out the work.

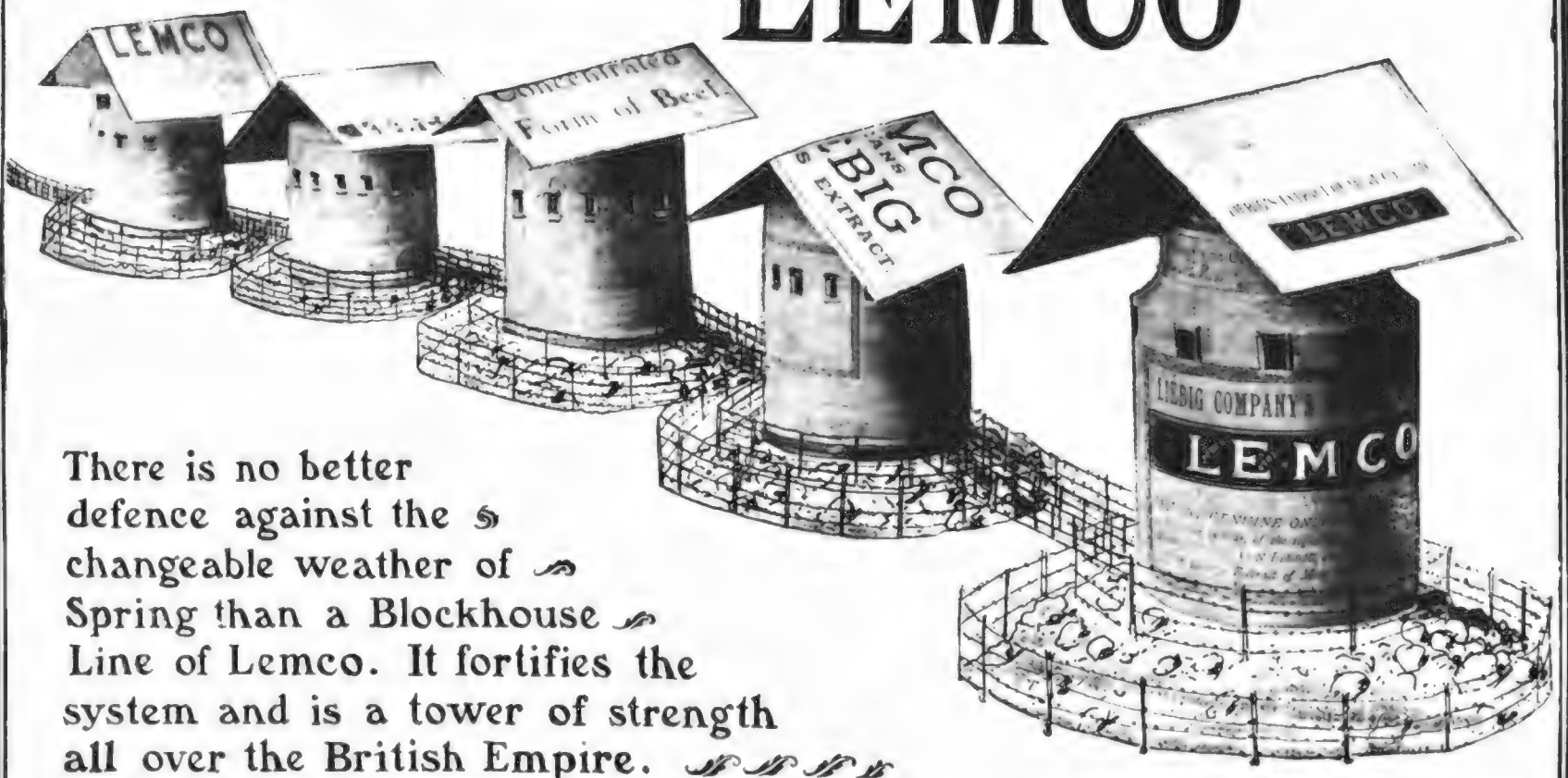
ANOTHER MONUMENT AT WYNBERG.

disciple, Dr. Watson, who is more of himself than ever. But, striking as the story is, and unique as is its complicated mystery, it contains nothing so uniquely strange as would be a reader who, having begun it, could lay it down until he knew its end.

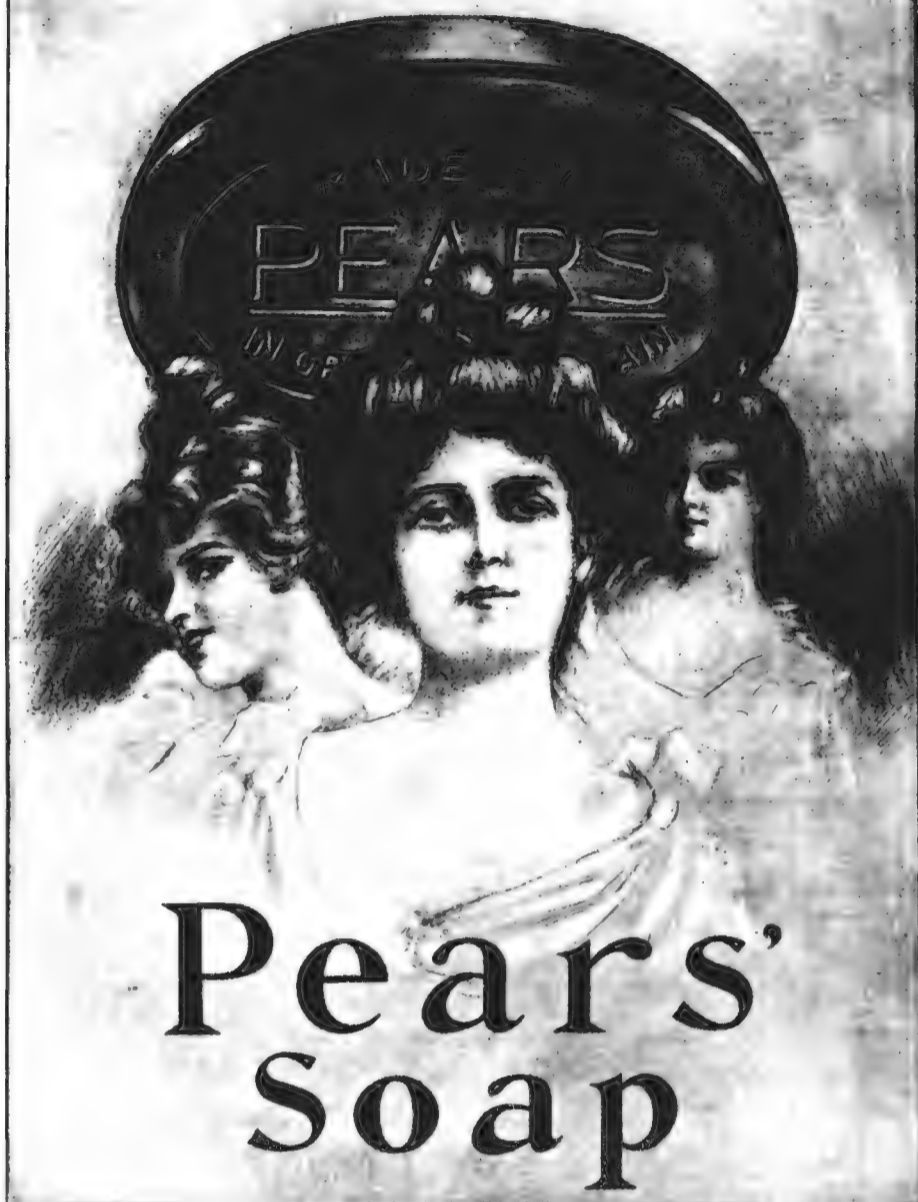
TWO CORONATION BOOKS

A pleasantly written account of former Coronations will be found in Mr. Arthur H. Beavan's "Crowning the King" (C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd.). Among other matters treated of are Coronation processions, the banquets and the strange dishes served up on those occasions, ancient and modern thrones, Royal vestments and the Crown jewels. Mr. Beavan gives some curious details of the sums paid for seats to view the Coronation processions of the past, from which it appears that the prices have been steadily rising since the accession of Edward I., when a seat could be had for one-eighth of a penny. The popular annual, "London of To-day," which our American visitors find so useful as a guide and *rade-mecum* to the town, is this year largely devoted to matters concerning the approaching Coronation, including an interesting chapter on the Regalia, illustrated by several well executed colour plates.

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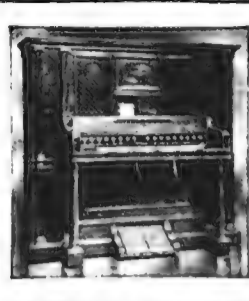
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Paris Gittings

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WITH the advent of spring in Paris comes the most pleasant season of the year. From the middle of March to the end of May are the racing months in the French capital. One, the Grand Prix, has been run. At the beginning of June the exodus of the inhabitants to sea and country begins, and the city is handed over to the invading foreigner.

The spring season begins with the Concours Hippique, or horse show, which is now going on, and ends with the race for the Blue Ribbon of the French turf. In April and May the city is a mass of green, and *tout Paris* is abroad on pleasure bent. In the Champs Elysées, carriages, cabs, automobiles and cycles pour, in one long unbroken procession, to the Bois de Boulogne, Paris's beautiful western park. By four o'clock every seat in the Café de Cascades, the Chinois, d'Armenonville, Grossetête's and other well-known cafés are taken up by the sippers of the *apéritif*, or, in the case of ladies, the afternoon tea now so fashionable in the French capital. In the famous Allée des Acacias, the Rotten Row of the Bois, an unending stream of carriages pour along. It is *de rigueur* for everybody who is anybody to *faire le tour du Bois* between five and seven.

The automobile, as might be expected in the first automobiling city in the world, is everywhere *en évidence*—in fact, too much so,

many people think. Great Panhard-Levassours, Mors and Serpollets, go along the main arteries like heavy juggernauts, while Decauville's, Péngeots, de Dion and other voituresses whizz along the smaller alleys. The recent police regulations, plus the necessity of carrying a big number on the back and front, rendering identification easy, have done much to curb the former exuberance of the "scorcher," and have gradually reconciled those who do not *mote* with the presence of the automobile in the Bois. The mounted contingent is still strong, particularly in the earlier part of the day, when the brilliant uniforms of the officers give a welcome note of colour to the scene.

The return of M. Georges Clémenceau as Senator for the Var department has been the political event of the week. The re-appearance in public life of the once-dreaded "Wrecker of Ministries" has been received with mixed feelings. The Nationalists regard his return with unconcealed anxiety, as they know that his merciless tongue will lash with scorpion whips. It will be curious to see how M. Clémenceau will be received in the Upper House, the abolition of which he demanded with insistence for many a long year.

M. Claretie, the eminent director of the Théâtre Français, has performed an act of heroism. He has suppressed the *claque*. It is to be hoped that the other managers will take heart of grace and follow his excellent example. It has always been a mystery to me, as it must be to every Englishman, how the French stood the nuisance as long as they have done. There is nothing more irritating in a French theatre than the sudden and simultaneous

outbursts of noisy applause forced on the audience by the *chevaliers de lustre*. It was so obviously artificial that it would not have deceived a child. The only reason that I could ever discover for its existence was the fact that it was a source of revenue to the manager. The *chef de claque* paid a lump sum down for the right to organise a *claque* of thirty or forty persons.

The members of this body were generally recruited at the nearest wine-shop, and consisted of people desirous of hearing a play "on the cheap," and who were given good seats at a third of the usual prices in return for their undertaking to applaud by signal. Some *chefs de claque* paid as much as 20,000 francs a year for their position. In fact it is notorious that many an impecunious manager has taken a theatre and engaged his troupe and made his bid for public favour without a sou of capital, except what he received from the *chef de claque* and the *ouvreuses*, or box openers, that other curse of French theatres. Those days are gone, however, modern plays can no longer be mounted with four or six thousand francs, and the limited liability company has taken the place of the former happy-go-lucky speculative manager.

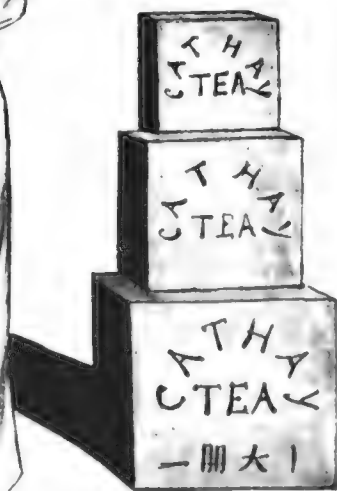
The *chef de claque* and his man have therefore lost their former importance. They can no longer describe themselves on the cards as *entrepreneurs de succès dramatique* and establish regular tariffs for the actors, going from mild applause up to delirious ovations. Now that M. Claretie has driven the nuisance from the Comédie Française, the other theatres will soon, I imagine, follow suit.

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Rural Notes

THE SEASON

THE March rainfall reached an average, and the temperature exceeded the mean. On the other hand, the sunshine records were much below the usual. These diverse influences have brought about the present aspect of the fields, which, while decidedly healthier than a month ago, are by no means forward for the time of year. The encouraging effect of sunshine is by no means limited to the fauna; it is marked on the flora also, and plants grow slower on a dull day than on a bright one. The rains since April came in exceed an inch, and have stopped the seed drill and the plough. The surface soil is now very wet and sticky, but the subsoil, after the long drought of January and February, is lacking in moisture. The growth of the wheat and also of the meadows is beginning to be rapid, and if the temperature rises there will be a good promise of June hay. Already the thick growth of bottom grass is to be discerned, and is one of the most hopeful of signs. The chestnut trees are developing the leaf-buds into fan-like expansion of actual leaf, and a like process is going on with the laburnum. Honey-suckle leaves are well out, and the first buds have appeared on the Virginia creeper. The recent growth of young leaves on the salix, and in other beds by the river has been exceedingly rapid.

SOME SPRING SAYINGS

One of the quaintest of spring sayings is that you must look for grass on the top of an oak. Oddly enough, the remark is in a way true, for the grass is not at its best as food for

animals until the oak has begun to show its leaves, and it first begins to show them at the top of the tree. "St. Mary bright and clear will give a fertile year" is a West-country saying; it means that the quarter days determine the next three months—an universal superstition—and that a bright and clear spring assures fertility. It is the saying of a pastoral region, for in arable counties the soft warm summer is the key of the year. That the white cardamine, or "lady's smock," blossoms on the feast of the Virgin is generally believed, and is very generally accurate, it being one of those plants which tend to great regularity of blossoming. The butterfly of the cardamine, called by peasants the "Orange Tip," does not appear till mid-April in England, but its connection with the cardamine may have originated in France, where it is the most common of spring butterflies, and is cut by Lady Day. "April wears a white hat," says the Lincolnshire man; the French peasant more poetically gives the fourth month "a frosty crown." In both countries the frost is expected, and in England it is welcomed, for a proverb says that "snow in April is manure." In Sussex the period from Lady Day to Old Lady Day is called "Little Spring," and the fortnight following "Buckthorn Winter," but in Mid-England the Buckthorn Winter is expected in the last ten days of March. The end of March over the greater part of England is often rough, reversing the proverb about "going out like a lamb." This year in England the passing of March was fairly tranquil, though a terrific blizzard struck the United States.

POULTRY

The feeding of laying hens is a matter of so much consequence that we may give the exact details of the feeding of seventy hens

daily during the first quarter of the present year on a well-known farm, where the result in the yield of eggs has been admirable. The daily ration was a pound of pea meal, three pounds of biscuit meal, one pound of cracked maize, two pounds of swedes, one pound of potatoes and one pound of chopped meat, while ten pounds of wheat was sprinkled on the grass of their field, so as to give them natural exercise in picking up food. The meat fed was horse flesh, what is better known as cats' meat. The joints are exceedingly cheap, and after the meat has been boiled off the bones, the latter should be broken up small and fed with the meat. It is surprising how the hens, led by a wonderful instinct, pick up and devour the tiny bone fragments, so useful for forming the shell of the eggs. The wheat sprinkled in the grass may be usefully varied by a like ration of good white oats once a fortnight. Variety in diet proves most valuable in promoting steady laying capacity in poultry. Sharp flint grit should always be accessible in a corner of the place where the fowls are kept.

IRISH AGRICULTURE

The definitive report on Irish crops last year is now out. It shows that all the cereals yielded better than in the British counties and oats reached the splendid record of 46.45 bushels to the acre, or a whole quarter to the acre above the mean. In mangolds, Great Britain reaches a greater yield per acre than Ireland, but with respect to turnips, the reverse is the case. Mangolds require more sun, turnips more rain. Hay yields splendidly in Ireland, neither England nor Scotland can compete with the average natural richness of the Irish green meadows. On the other hand, potatoes, once Ireland's mainstay, are now better grown in the other two kingdoms.

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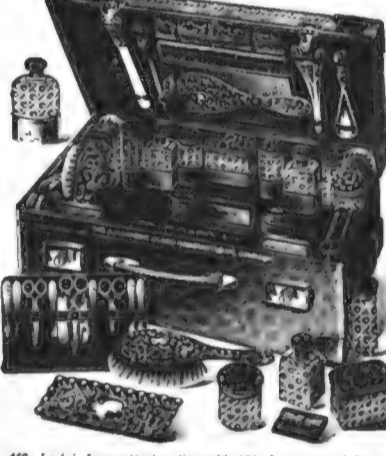
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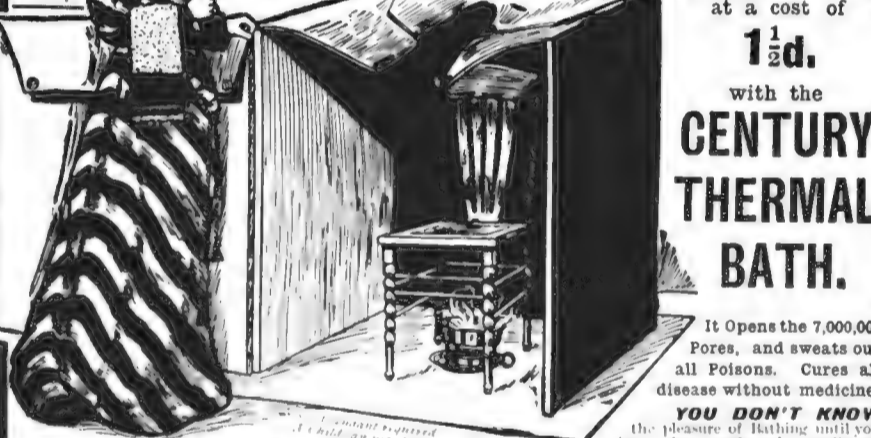


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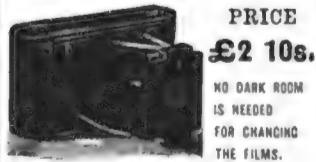
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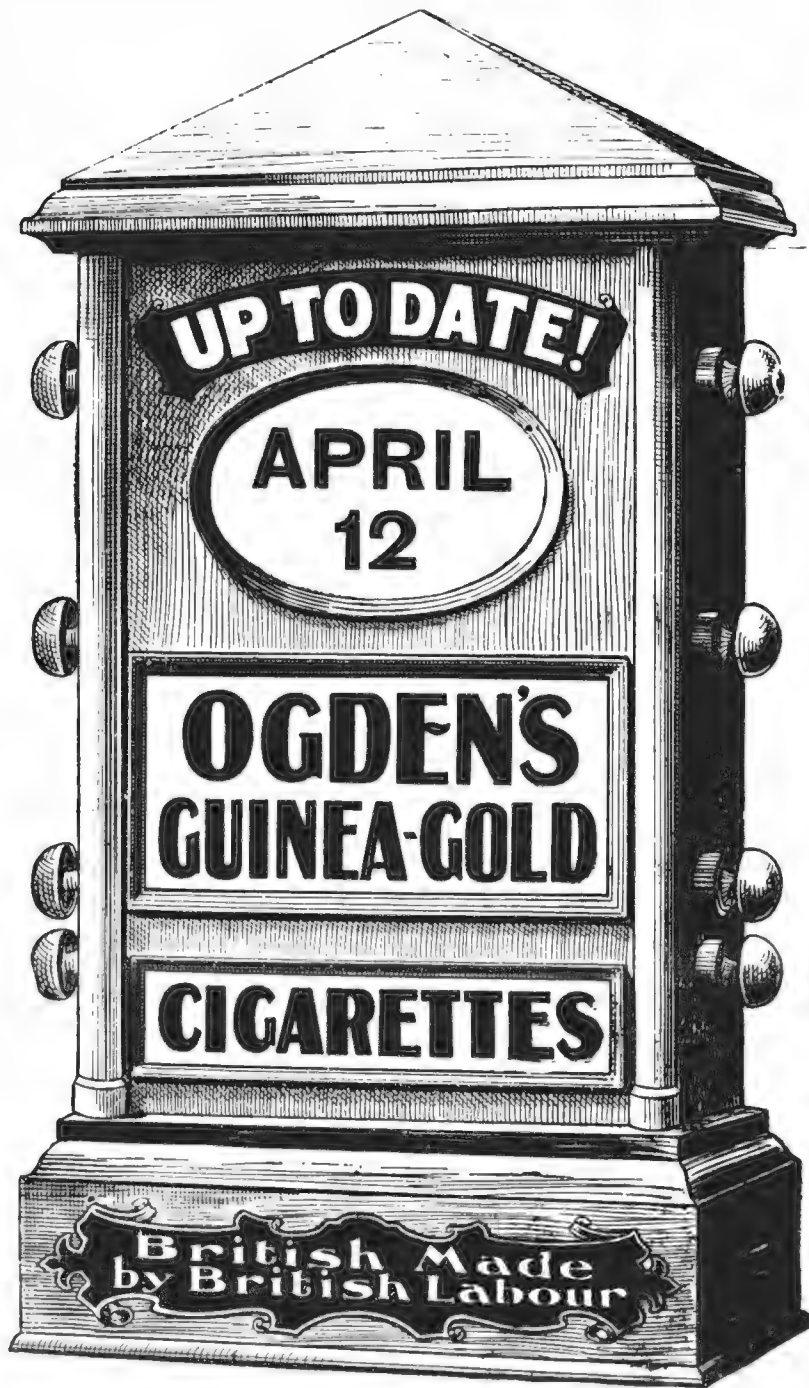
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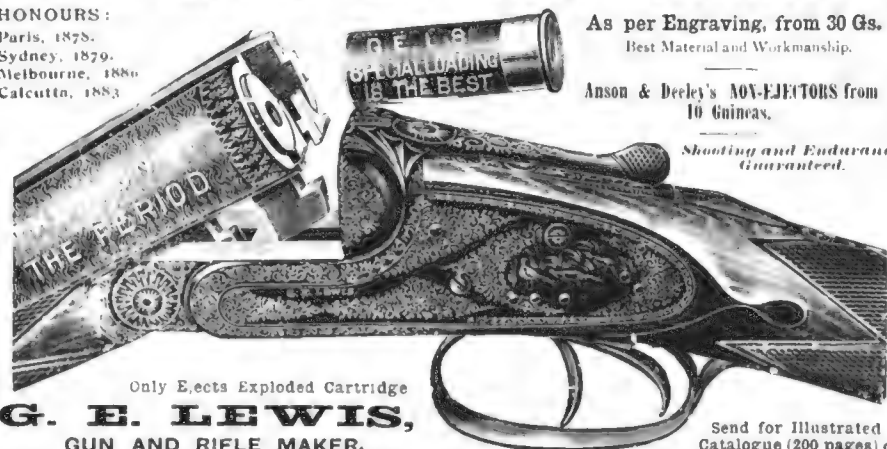
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Books of Reference

"**ARMORIAL FAMILIES**: a Directory of Gentlemen of Coat-armour, showing which Arms in use at the moment are borne by Legal Authority," compiled and edited by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies (T. C. and E. C. Jack, Edinburgh) has now reached a fourth edition. It is a bulky quarto volume of over 1,400 pages. To each name given in the work are appended a short biography of the owner, a description of his coat of arms, his address and clubs, and, in many cases, an illustration of the arms and crest. A distinction is made to show which arms, in the author's opinion, are genuine. All those names that are not printed in italics are, the author undertakes, those of genuinely armigerous persons. The chapter at the beginning of the book on "The Abuse of Arms" is most interesting and instructive. It explains the whole question of the right to bear arms thoroughly. Many curious facts are here set forth; for instance, it appears that the law of

Arms only provides differences in coat-armour for nine sons of the same father, and the author candidly confesses that he does not know what would be done in cases where there were more than nine sons. The author almost welcomes criticism, and, of course, the fact that "Debrett" and "Burke" contain names and coats of arms not included in this work necessarily raises controversy. That "Armorial Families" is a great and valuable work, no one will deny, even though it does refuse the right of arms to many who bear them.—"The Official Year Book of the Church of England" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge) gives the most complete account of the work that the Church is doing. Elaborate statistics are given for the period from Easter, 1900, to Easter, 1901. The total of voluntary contributions for Church work for that period is given as 6,167,380*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*—a sum that unfortunately shows a falling off from the contributions for the same purpose of the previous year when the total amounted to 6,193,552*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* These figures embrace the returns of 13,766 incumbents, leaving 128 to be accounted for. The total income of the Church from voluntary

offerings is stated at 7,778,134*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; though it is pointed out that this fails to represent the full measure of the Church's voluntary efforts, as no account has been taken of contributions supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists, such as the Bible Society, Religious Tract Society, various foreign missions and other charitable institutions. The deficit is accentuated by the fact that two per cent. of the clergy did not send their parochial returns. "The Year Book" gives particulars of all kinds of Church institutions, of the number of people that can be accommodated in our churches, of various fields of work, and of a number of subjects interesting to Church people.—"Successful Advertising: Its Secrets Explained by Smith's Advertising Agency" (100, Fleet Street) has now reached its twenty-first edition. Not only does the author give us an insight into the methods of advertising and shows how to advertise successfully, but he also compiled useful lists of newspapers and magazines, with the price of advertising in each. A glance at the volume is enough, and will make the most sceptical reflect on the power of advertisement.

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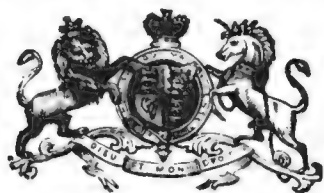
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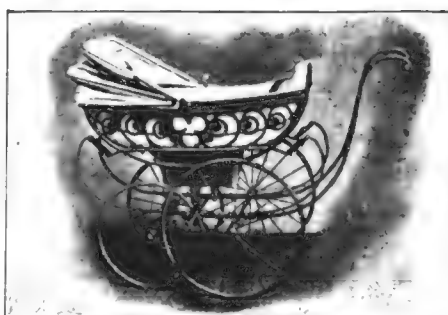
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1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 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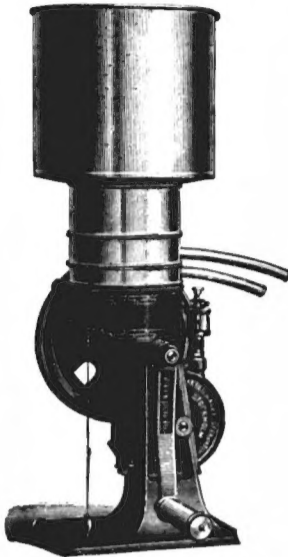
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Hunyadi János

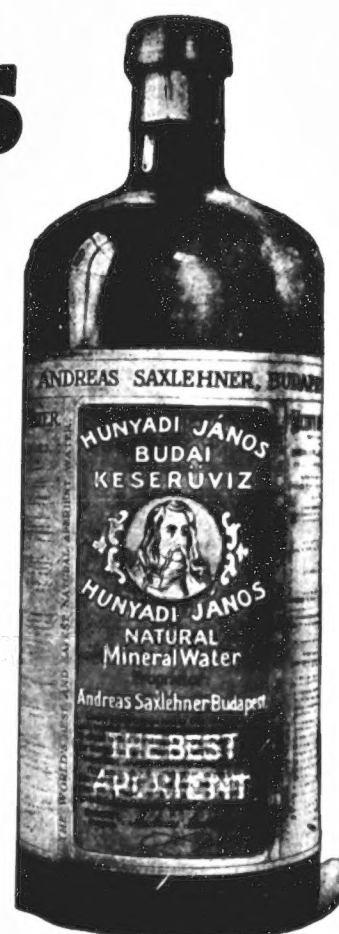
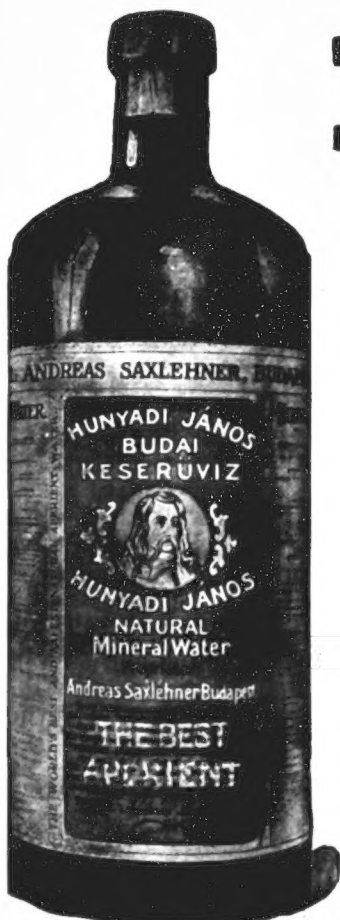
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

To avert

INFLUENZA

the body should be kept in a state of healthy functional activity. This can be done by avoiding excesses, gastronomic and otherwise, and by taking a morning dose of Hunyadi János, Nature's best and safest aperient.

The microbe of Influenza attacks in preference those who do not avail themselves of this most trustworthy aperient water, which relieves plethora, stimulates digestion, and enables the human organism to resist disease.



AVERAGE DOSE.—A wineglassful taken an hour before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold (not very cold) water; for children, half the above quantity.

CAUTION.—Every bottle bears the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on the label.